

NAVY-LIMITING
PROPOSALS GET
FRESH IMPETUS

'Yard-stick' Studied at White House; Anglo-American Accord at Williamstown

PRESIDENT CONFERS
WITH NAVAL CHIEFS

Institute of Politics speaker sees no conflict in British and American rights

Two of disarmament's most perplexing problems, the naval "yard-stick" and freedom of the seas, have been simultaneously placed under review.

The first question was the subject of official discussions in Washington. The second was considered informally at the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

Members of the Cabinet and the executive committee of the General Board of the Navy held a conference with President Hoover. They discussed the question of a formula to evaluate the strength of different navies as the first step in armament reduction.

A way to international peace, through the complex freedom of the seas issue, was charted by speakers at Williamstown. Leaders from four nations frankly called for Anglo-American leadership in arms reduction.

Mutual concessions by Great Britain and the United States were suggested, with England renouncing her "right" to establish blockades and America establishing a policy against supplying the sinews of war to belligerents.

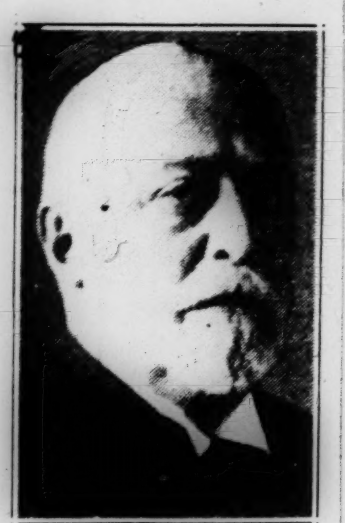
By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Institute of Politics has begun its own "four-power" disarmament conference with unofficial representatives of Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States serving as the plenipotentiaries.

And unlike the tactics of the formal diplomats, this conference plunged directly into the most controversial issue of the whole Anglo-American naval problem, namely, freedom of the seas.

If any prompt and positive action toward a radical reduction of armaments is to be forthcoming, leadership in the disarmament movement must, it was apparent, rest with Great Britain and the United States. What, then, can Great Britain and the United States do about it?

Concrete Proposals Made
George Young, speaking with the authority of a labor member of the British Parliament, gave the weight of his personal and political position to these concrete proposals:

1. That Great Britain should renounce its traditional right of command of the seas in respect to the

Sees Parity of Factories
as Road to Disarmament

COUNT GIOVANNI ELIA

Shift of Power
to Judge Asked
in Crime Cases

Authority on Court Reform Scans American Problems at Virginia Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Fundamental alterations in judicial procedure of federal and state courts are needed to meet the crime problem in the United States, Prof. Raymond Moley, Columbia University, author of "Politics and Criminal Prosecution," told the Institute of Public Affairs.

Dr. Moley, an authority on judicial reform, advocated a shift of power from the jury and the prosecutor to the judge in criminal trials.

In the course of a detailed analysis of the crime problem, Dr. Moley declared that the jury system is definitely on the decline and that its former power has now gone to the prosecuting officers. These exercise a tremendous sway over criminal trials, which inevitably brings them into politics.

The way out, he thinks, is to release the judge from the restrictions which legislatures have imposed, to increase his discretionary authority, and make him an arbiter within the court room. At the same time, he advocated an extension of the probation department to advise and inform the judge as to the punishment for individual criminals.

Dry Law Not the Cause
Prohibition is not the cause of the American crime problem, whatever was once asserted, declared Dr. Moley, for the high record of homicides and other violations of the law preceded it, and would continue even if enforcement were made complete.

On the banks of the Chesapeake River here oil has been found in large quantities. Three hundred tons of machinery to be used on the British side of the river have arrived here on the S.S. Cotica. An American is now on his way here with \$600,000 in gold for exploration in the same district. It is reported.

If the American company finds the conditions favorable a local corporation will be formed and registered in the colony and local holders of blocks of oil lands will receive a share for each block, besides being reimbursed for their expenses in obtaining their claims.

Meanwhile a mass meeting of officials and citizens held here made a vigorous protest against the embargo by the British Government on foreign capital that might be used in developing the industry in British Guiana.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Youths' Peace Societies to March
on Paris From French Frontiers

Demonstration in Capital Will Be Climax of Campaign by Pacifists From Many Nations—France's 'Volunteers' to Meet Visitors

By SYLVEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Delegates of youthful pacifist societies of all nations will begin Aug. 16 a march across France. From every frontier they will advance to Paris where, after a campaign in towns and villages, they hope to arrive Aug. 31 for a final demonstration in the largest hall of the capital, Trocadero.

This manifestation of the pacifist character of the youth movement, which has spread throughout Europe and into every continent, is due to the initiative of Marc Sanguier. Originally a Roman Catholic, he founded many years ago the Sillon organization, whose liberalism and progressivism drew upon him the condemnation of orthodox. He was elected deputy, but afterward ceased his political activities to devote himself to non-party, non-sectarian work in behalf of peace.

Now it is planned that "peace volunteers" of France shall proceed to each frontier and there welcome contingents of other nations. They will then begin the march. In different communes on the road they will erect tents, inviting the population to join them around the camp fire. On the summit of Schuylt they will light an immense bonfire indicative of their hope for the future of humanity.

France is preparing to receive these youthful pacifists without distinction of race, party or creed.

COTTON DISPUTE
MOVES TOWARD
ARBITRATION

Employers and Operatives Seek Common Basis for Discussion

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Definite progress toward the settlement of the Lancashire cotton dispute, involving 350,000 workers, was made when the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners passed a resolution indicating confidence in the federal wages committee engaged in carrying on negotiations with the operatives.

The resolution stating that the committee did not exclude the idea of submitting the lockout to arbitration, has now brought the Federation into line with the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and with the operative organizations.

The next step is to find a basis of arbitration which will be acceptable to all parties. Kenneth Lee, chairman of Toxtal Broadhurst Lee Company, Ltd., at the annual meeting of shareholders, said: "Surely the time has gone by for mills to be closed and workers impoverished while adjustments are being discussed. As a means of settling disputes, strikes and lockouts are really dispensing with the rule-of-thumb method of production. A settlement must be reached sometime, and if parties cannot agree among themselves, then they ought to accept arbitration. Arbitration, however, should be accepted before rather than after export trade has been lost as the result of the suspension of industry."

"I should like to see as a part of the settlement in the present dispute an agreement to direct inquiry into the whole wages situation in the cotton industry, to cover not only any possible inequalities between the different classes of operatives, but also any necessary adjustments of wage lists, some of which date back 60 years," Mr. Lee concluded.

VEGETARIAN DINNER
GROWN IN OREGON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Corn and potatoes have often met on dinner plates, but remained for a young gardener, Frank Norton, 10, of Roseburg, to combine these two vegetables in the field. The thrifty young farmer this spring planted potatoes between his rows of corn, and recently when he gave up a cornstalk he found it firmly attached to a potato.

The tuber had completely separated itself from the parent vine and had attached itself to the corn root, from which it was drawing nourishment and was growing well, the gardener declared.

Members of Parliament Omitted
From British Licensing Council

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Announcement of the personnel of the first half of the Royal Commission on Licensing, read by Lord Amulree, formerly Sir William Mackenzie, the object of which was to make inquiry into the British liquor trade with a view to possible reforms, created a surprise in both wet and dry circles by the absence of the names of Members of Parliament from the list as submitted to the King.

It is reported that the commission will not only visit many industrial centers when sittings begin in October, but also that it will deputize two of its three members to visit the United States for official observation and findings on the operation and success of prohibition.

The commission is expected to take two or three years before submitting its findings, and then will remain for whatever the government in power decide to do in translating its recommendations into legislation. The personnel of the commission, thus far announced, seems to indicate that the attitude of the Labor Government on the liquor question represents as great a diversity of opinion as its Conservative and Liberal predecessors.

The list, so far as drafted, includes Arthur Jenkins, agent of the South

Wales Miners Federation; A. H. Findlay, General Secretary of the United Pattern Makers Association; Rev. Henry Carter, secretary of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches; Arthur Sherwell, formerly member of Parliament from Huddersfield and secretary of the Temperance Legislation League; Thomas Skurray, president of the Brewers Society; John Morgan, chairman of the National Consultative Council of the Retail Liquor Trade and of the Licensed Victuallers Defence League; Sir Edwin Stockton, former Conservative member of Parliament and Manchester banker; B. T. Hall, secretary of the Club and Institute Union; G. Bryson, chairman of the Birmingham Licensing Bench; Mrs. E. Barton, secretary of the Co-operative Women's Guild.

Mrs. Barton, the only woman nominee, has played a part in the growth of the co-operative movement, and at the general election made an unsuccessful contest as a Labor candidate. She was formerly member of the Sheffield City Council, and has served various committees dealing with social matters.

The Rev. Henry Carter, general secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Department, has been engaged in temperance work for many years.

'ADMEN' FORM
WORLD UNION AT
BERLIN PARLEY

American International Society Is Replaced by New Group on Equality Basis

BERLIN (AP)—A new world advertising organization, in which the United States will participate on the same basis as Great Britain, France and other European countries, has been launched by the advertising congress here to replace the exclusively American International Advertising Association.

The formation of a provisional international board was voted with C. King Woodbridge, New York, as chairman. Five members each were named from the American, British, and continental advertising associations. The board is charged with drawing up a constitution for the new international organization, subject to approval of the three member associations.

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—If ever a full and complete picture of advertising in every one of its branches was given it is being done at the twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the International Advertising Association in Berlin. Undoubtedly one of the most illuminating speeches delivered was that by Sir Ernest Benn, of Benn Brothers, London, on advertising and standard of living.

Sir Ernest deliberately turned the attention of his listeners from production to consumption. There has been too much talk about producing things, and too little attention to how they are to be consumed, he indicated. Raising the standard of life of the whole people is a matter of selling and distribution, in other words, a matter of advertising, he maintained. Political economy of the immediate past, he continued, has devoted far too much attention to production and far too little thought to consumption. The buyer-customer-consumer, Sir Ernest declared, is of necessity the predominant partner in industry and commerce. You can get machines to replace labor and substitutes for almost every raw material, but the one and only thing you cannot do without is your consumer, the speaker said.

Financing the Consumer
The world would be filled with wealth, he continued, if it were possible to organize for producing and distributing goods, to give all one's thoughts to distribution and consumption. "The buyer is the all-important factor in the economic problem," Sir Ernest said.

The same sort of criticism, he continued, might be made of world finance, though in a more moderate way. Bankers and financiers provide all the facilities that the world can want for purposes of production, but they have yet to recognize the enormous scale of the problem.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)
\$40,000,000 Road
Program Mapped
Out for Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Hipolito Yrigoyen, through the Minister of Public Works, will recommend to Congress a gigantic nationwide road-building program. An estimated \$40,000,000, it is learned from reliable sources.

The program, as outlined, will embrace not only funds for building highways linking the principal cities of the Republic, but will include ample financing for maintenance, and also provide for construction of numerous feeder roads.

Under the proposed road system, the principal cities will be more closely linked, and the agricultural regions will be better served. Communication will be afforded excellent communication with the chief ports.

It is pointed out that at present Argentina's highway system is quite inadequate, elementary improvements having been made only near the larger cities.

If Congress approves the plan, the Government hopes to complete the entire construction work within 10 or 15 years.

British Seek to Link West Indies,
Canada and Guiana by Own Air Line

LONDON (By U. P.)—A project to link the British West Indies, British Guiana, Venezuela and Canada by an English controlled and subsidized airplane service has been disclosed here by H. W. Garraway and George G. Black, London agents of Atlantic Airways, Ltd.

The Atlantic Airways will be in direct competition with American owned mail and passenger services, already operating in the West Indies and eastern South America.

Negotiations for establishment of the services have been under way with the British, colonial and Venezuelan governments for some time, the agents said.

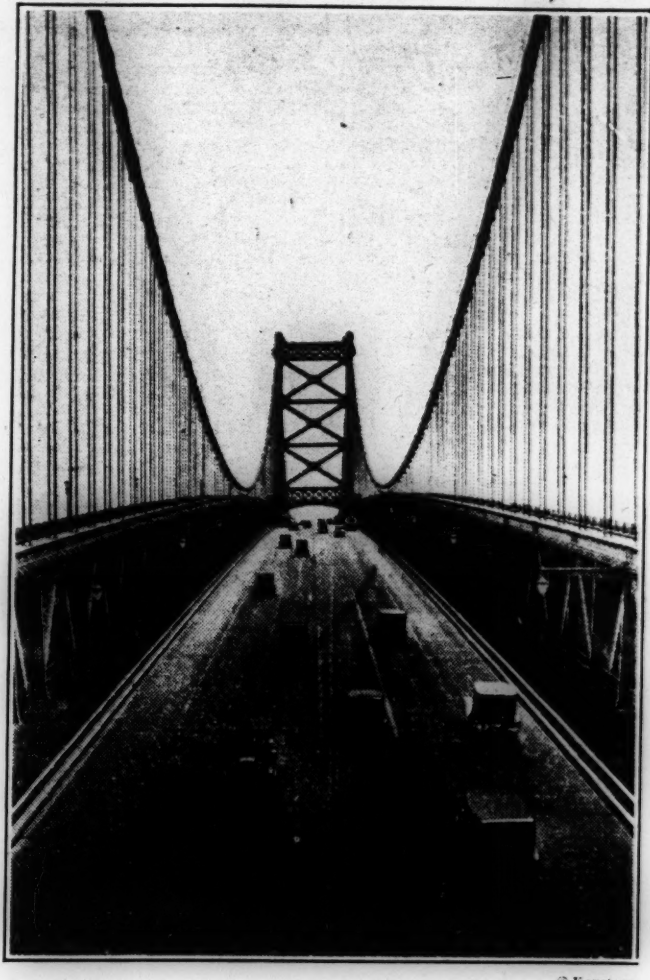
Development will be in three steps: 1. A seaplane service between Trinidad, B. W. I., and British Guiana, and another line from Trinidad to the Venezuelan all fields.

2. Service between Trinidad and the Barbados Islands, and between Trinidad and Jamaica.

3. Extension to Montreal via the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Garraway and Mr. Black declared negotiations had been progressing with the British Government, the colonial governments and the Venezuelan Government with the

Record Holder's Dull Moment



It May Not Look It, but on July 28, 64,667 Vehicles Crossed the New Bridge Connecting Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.

DELAWARE RIVER
BRIDGE SMASHES
TRAFFIC RECORD

Nothing in New York Touches It—Expected to Pay Off Debt by 1940

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Delaware River toll bridge, connecting Philadelphia and Camden, has achieved the record of the greatest traffic lane in the United States, and because of the density of its traffic it will be paid for by 1940, or six years earlier than was estimated when the bridge was opened July 1, 1926.

The bridge reached its greatest traffic record on July 28 when 64,667 vehicles crossed. This figure is nearly 15,000 more than the highest record ever established by the Holland Vehicular Tunnel between Manhattan and New Jersey, and considerably more than that for any of the bridges between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

On July 28, which was an exceptionally warm day, the stream of traffic flowing over the bridge began early in the morning and continued in procession order nearly all day. Three lanes of vehicles flowing in each direction. So dense was the traffic that the approaches to the bridge on both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores had to be more heavily policed to keep the stream flowing swiftly. There was not a serious mishap on the road within several miles of the bridge.

The first year's traffic showed nearly 8,000,000 vehicles crossing. This was exceeded at the end of the second year by more than 350,000, and at the end of the third year, which has just closed, the number crossing was 10,688,820.

The estimate for the fourth year is placed at 12,000,000. At this rate of travel the structure, it is figured, will be free of debt by 1940 instead of 1945, as was originally estimated, and will then become the property of the people of the two states. Passenger cars pay a 25-cent toll, buses 50 and 75 cents. There are no commutation rates.

In recent weeks Philadelphia sought permission from the courts to remove the \$10,881,662 borrowed as its share of the span's cost from its bonding limit on the grounds that the bridge is now self-supporting. This permission was granted.

AMERICA URGED
TO JOIN PARLEY
ON CALENDAR

Committee Reports General Approval for 13-Month Year Proposal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—American participation in an international conference on revision of the calendar is recommended in a report of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, just submitted to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. The report is the result of a year's investigation by the committee, which is headed by George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y.

The studies were undertaken to aid the United States in replying to an inquiry on calendar simplification made by the League of Nations in 1927. The League has in view a conference on the subject as soon as enough nations have expressed their interest in participating.

The committee recommends that American participation in the conference should not be preceded by a definite commitment for any particular system of calendar reform. The committee, however, has collected extensive expressions upon the so-called "Cotsworth" plan which provides for 13 months of 28 days each, with the days of the week always falling upon the same dates. Ninety-eight per cent of the organization favoring some specific scheme, the committee found, endorsed the 13-month plan.

Replies to the committee's questionnaires were received from 433 organizations of which 1154, or 80.5 per cent, favored calendar simplification. A total of 82 per cent favored the Nation's participation in an international conference.

The report expresses the hope that the international conference will be held soon because 1933 is the next date when Jan. 1 falls on Sunday, which would be necessary for inauguration of the new plan. This coincidence of day and date does not occur again until 1939.

"After an International Conference has approved a plan of simplification and agreed upon a date for putting it into effect," the report declares, "ratifying legislation in the various countries would be next in order. Such legislation would, of course, legalize the change in dates which would be caused by a new calendar and thus take care of all matters of contracts and other legal matters. A simple conversion table legally established would do this."

The temporary inconvenience of change must be weighed against the permanent convenience and advantages of a better calendar to this and future generations. Within the brief period since the war the large populations of Russia, Turkey and other countries of eastern Europe have accepted without serious disturbance a change in their dates by conforming to the Gregorian calendar."

British Plane Does
320 Miles an Hour

LONDON (AP)—The new British mystery speed plane for the Schneider cup race, the Super-marine S-6, was given another trial Aug. 14 by Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar of the Royal Air Force, captain of the British Schneider cup race team.

Observers were enthusiastic over the machine's burst of speed, estimated at approximately 320 miles an hour.

When the S-6 was brought in to shore it was found its left float had been slightly dented, probably through hitting some object before the pilot took off.

The directorate includes Sir Algeon Aspinall, Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davison and Air Commodore J. G. Weir.

BRIAND TO NAME
DATE FOR ALLIES
TO LEAVE RHINE

Evacuation Will Depend Upon Acceptance of Young Plan

OPTIMISM PREVAILS
IN FINANCIAL SESSION

German Concessions Sought to Meet British Objection on Non-Delayable Pay

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, has agreed to fix the date for evacuation of the Rhineland at the next meeting of the political committee in the reparations conference here.

This result was reached by foreign ministers representing the three occupying powers—Arthur Henderson of Great Britain, Paul Hymans of Belgium, and M. Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister.

The date is conditional on an agreement being reached concerning the Young plan for payment of reparations, but the Germans are pleased that the evacuation date should be conditionally fixed in advance. They regard this as a sign of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of France.

Moreover, M. Briand has agreed not to wait for parliamentary ratification of the Young plan by the countries concerned. Mr. Henderson pressed M. Briand strongly to fix Christmas as the date, the British being eager to withdraw their troops in any event before the new year, while Belgium is inclined to accept this date.

Briand Is Conciliatory
Dr. Stresemann consented to Germany's bearing the cost of occupation the last three months if the date is fixed, and to forego all claims for compensation to German householders for damage done by troops.

A long time ago the committee assessed these claims. M. Briand also met Dr. Stresemann half way concerning appointment of a commission to control the demilitarized area by dropping the plan which he first proposed and agreeing to formulate another.

The British hope this will be more in accordance with their idea of leaving this question to the League of Nations by giving both parties an appeal to the Council of the League in the event of a dispute concerning provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

Discussion also is going on between the treasury experts. The latest French suggestion is that Germany should pay more during the first period of annuities in order to assist in making good the British deficit on reparations percentages. Dr. Stresemann did not like this, but it is probable the Germans will make certain financial concessions to facilitate an agreement.

Prospects Improve
Thus, prospects for a settlement may be said to be brightening, and although the conference is not altogether out of the crisis stage, more general optimism prevails.

There will be a great deal of hard bargaining, for the French are strongly maintaining they will not surrender any advantage to Germany under non-postponable annuities, by which they hope to mobilize a considerable part of the German debt. But now that M. Briand has nothing to hope for from Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, the French are likely to prove more conciliatory. The British are holding out strongly for reductions of deliveries in kind, especially coal, and on this point Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Labor, and French industrialists, are prepared to make concessions, but the Germans and Italians have to be brought around to a new viewpoint.

Germany has nothing to gain from substituting cash payments for these deliveries and Italy is opposed to giving up German coal deliveries. William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, protests that these deliveries of coal to Italy have depressed the coal market in Western Europe, and he would like to abolish the whole system. But if it must be continued, Mr. Graham demands "fair play" for the British coal machinery by abolition of tariff discriminations favoring German deliveries.

German warships deliver more material like potash and dyes, not competing with British exports. Mr. Graham makes the point that unemployment in Britain is caused by the present system—the system in iron, steel, shipbuilding and coal industries—and he protests against the provision in the Young plan of permitting under certain conditions the re-exportation of German deliveries.

British Propose Amendment
Meanwhile, the British Treasury is pressing for an amendment to the constitution of the International Bank, and it is said they are supported by American bankers in their demand that the bank shall not be allowed to accumulate such heavy gold reserves as would give it power to influence the course of exchange.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the financial committee conference, said he hoped the public would not be misled into thinking there is a deadlock because the committee decided to adjourn until Saturday. Their sole object being to adjust differences concerning deliveries in kind and other questions between now and then. He hoped conversations on the interval would be so fruitful that on Saturday the conference would make effective progress in the committees which have been proposed.

As Henri Cheron, French Finance Minister, expressed the same hope for a successful outcome of the con-

Oil Rush Starts
in British Guiana
With Big Results

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—The struggle for possession of the new oil fields of British Guiana is proceeding rapidly, and efforts are being made to have foreign capital invested in order to develop the fields.

On the banks of the Corentyne River here oil has been found in large quantities. Three hundred tons of machinery to be used on the British side of the river have arrived here on the S.S. Cotica. An American is now on his way here with \$600,000 in gold for exploration in the same district. It is reported.

If the American company finds the conditions favorable a local corporation will be formed and registered in the colony and local holders of blocks of oil lands will receive a share for each block, besides being reimbursed for their expenses in obtaining their claims.

Meanwhile a mass meeting of officials and citizens held here made a vigorous protest against the embargo by the British Government on foreign capital that might be used in developing the industry in British Guiana.

Firing on Frontier
Alleged in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—The official Tass Agency declared Aug. 13 that Russians on Soviet soil had been killed and wounded by "White Russians," supported by Chinese troops of the Manchurian forces. It was said attacks had been dispersed "by determined action by our troops."

The statement said that White Guards had been attacked in the vicinity of Blagoveshensk, the mouth of the Sukhara, and Lake Chanka.

A Rengo News Agency dispatch from Manchuria, Manchuria, relayed from Tokyo said that 30 Russian cavalrymen had crossed the River Argun and had looted a Chinese village.

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France, there would seem to be good prospect that the French, Italian, and other delegations are accepting the British proposal for appointment of a subcommittee to revise the Young plan on the basis of British demands, which aroused such opposition in early days of the conference. If this can be turned, there is good ground for hoping the conference may reach an agreement.

German Payments in Kind Unfortunate but Inevitable.

French Reply to British. THE HAGUE (AP)—Having virtually fixed Germany as the limit for the revision of the Young plan, the committee of experts met Saturday afternoon to discuss the chief problems before them must be settled.

The financial committee heard the German representative, Dr. Brüning, who has been in the committee since the beginning of the conference, and who is now in the position of a mediator between the French and British delegations.

Dr. Brüning, French delegate and one of the principal speakers at the conference, declared that the French view that payment of reparations by Germany in kind is unfortunate, but declared they were inevitable.

The French delegate said, had a satisfactory way been found when they agreed to this form of payment, and they would have been able to pay the reparations in kind, but they were unable to do so.

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U. S. ENVOY RESIGNS POST IN HOLLAND

THE HAGUE (AP)—Richard M. Tobin, United States minister to the Netherlands, has confirmed a report of his resignation. He is leaving, he said, because his term of office has been more than 6 1/2 years, or longer than any previous minister.

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Navy-Limiting Movement Speeded at Washington and Williamstown

(Continued from Page 1)

use of a private blockade against a private enemy. In other words, unless Great Britain is acting collectively with other nations against a common enemy, she should not assert the right to blockade neutral commerce.

2. That the United States should no longer exercise its right to supply the ships of war to a public enemy. In other words, when nations are acting collectively against a common foe, the United States as a neutral should not give aid or comfort to that common foe by selling to it the supplies of war.

It was the conviction of Mr. Young, who has served 20 years in the British diplomatic service and who is the author of several works on the political aspects of military matters, that the present anxiety concerning Anglo-American relations springs from the fact that the two peoples are coming into conflict on a fundamental issue between their respective national foreign policies, and that when this issue of sea power is seen in its present-day setting, the conflict between the British ideal of command of the seas and the American ideal of freedom of the seas can be solved into an understanding which will serve both nations.

Interests Have Changed

To this end Mr. Young declared that the British interest in asserting its old-time dominance of the seas was not America's best interest to attempt to thwart it by supplying a nation at war with money or munitions—co-operative action against a nation which has run amok in the civilized world. Under such circumstances he held that a British blockade would not come in conflict with American foreign policy.

This statement is particularly interesting in light of the comment made by former President Coolidge when he declared not long ago that a war in any part of the world injuriously affected the interests of the United States.

Count Giovanni-Elia, addressing the conference as a spokesman of the Fascist Government, outlined only in general terms the Italian attitude toward international disarmament, emphasizing that with many ambitions yet to be attained, Italy's need for expansion must be given consideration by the other countries. He said that Italy would wish to achieve this expansion by pacific rather than by any other means.

Dr. Andre Siegfried, Parisian economist, speaking in behalf of France, was far from confident that disarmament would be soon realized.

He believed that while the Pact of Paris had outlawed war, it had not outlawed the use of force, and that until France, with its low population and absence of natural frontiers, achieved a greater security against aggression, the outlook could not be considered promising.

He stated, however, that France stood not only for a minimum tariff but a minimum armament.

Dr. William E. Rappard of the University of Geneva advanced the view that before disarmament can be attained in a large way the world must arrive at an international situation in which an organized world economy, providing both the means for the adjustment of disputes and the authority to alter existing international law in accord with changing world conditions, will supplant international anarchy.

He believed that the Kellogg pact and the League Covenant were both working in that direction.

Frederick J. Libby, secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, suggested that "the only security for any of us is security for all of us."

Naval Issue Transformed

Need the question of the freedom of the seas divide Great Britain and the United States and threaten their otherwise friendly relations? Mr. Young believed not, and his basic reason was that this whole issue has been revolutionized in its three essential elements—political, legal and naval. These he described in effect as follows:

1. Politically the United States is still impregnable behind the Atlantic as the United Kingdom no longer is behind the Channel. Americans today can exercise over Europe that political and economic pressure for peace exercised through the last century by the British.

Americans, whether they like it or not, whether they know it or not, have assumed Britain's role and responsibilities. They can discharge those responsibilities themselves, or share with the British the heavy burden of maintaining a sea police and a Pax Britannica which, as far as the United States is concerned, would be a Pax Britannica.

2. The legal revolution is that the whole basis of international rela-

tions in peace and war, the whole basis of belligerency and neutrality, has been changed fundamentally by recent pacts, such as the Wilson Covenant of the League and the Kellogg pact renouncing war.

No Neutral in Future Wars

Future wars may not be wholly stopped, but their status has been changed. There will be in the future no neutral. Thus issues in international law between freedom of the seas and command of the seas no longer exist.

3. The whole strategy of naval warfare, to say nothing of its tactics, has to be reconstructed. Just as natural scientists now have to think in four dimensions of time space, so naval strategists must now think in three dimensions of airplane and submarine instead of the old two dimensions of surface operations.

There will go the whole possibility not only of warship blockades, but right of search, etc. The blockade will not be an instrument of policy, but an instrument of peace.

In view of this revolution what remains to be done, Mr. Young asked, and his answer was as follows:

"In view of this revolution what remains to be done. In the first place, public acceptance of the new ideas of the Atlantic principles already on record but not yet realized. Renunciation by the British of command of the seas in respect of the right to declare a private blockade against a private enemy. Renunciation by the Americans of freedom of the seas in respect of the right to supply sinews of war to a public enemy."

"Agreement on Principle Enough"

"A clear agreement on the principle will be quite enough, leaving agreement as to procedure, as when the principle is to be applied, to a special treaty which will be subject to approval of the Senate on your side if and when the occasion of a public blockade arises. It probably never will arise. And this procedure will avoid awkward constitutional questions, as the President having to declare an aggressor, and so forth."

'Admen' Form World Union at Berlin; New Group Replaces American Society

(Continued from Page 1)

possibilities of financing consumption and consumer credit. "We must create a world in which it is as easy to buy as to make, and advertising in all its forms is the basis on which this great object will be accomplished."

The speaker complained that the common man talks too much about economic questions, which to him are of minor importance. Iron and steel are of no interest to the ordinary man and woman, he said, until after they have left the furnace, of which one hears so much, and have been sold by advertising as kettles or motor bicycles.

"I have never seen, and have no desire to see an ingot of steel or a bar of pig iron, but I am deeply interested in the nib of my pen, or the pattern of my garden gate," he said.

Sir Ernest also took up an argument, often heard, that advertising makes desires for unnecessary or useless things. People who say that, he declared, have never bothered to think. They do not understand civilization. Civilization is a process of evolution by which man's desires and his ability to satisfy them march hand in hand.

Advertising is the main driving force behind that "wonderful and natural process of steadily raising the standard of human life."

More Potent Than Statesman

The cause of international good will can be furthered in no surer way than by business meetings such as that now taking place in Berlin, he said. Business men and advertising men can meet on common ground, and common interests, religious, scientific and otherwise, can be discussed. The only thing he deemed worth while in his definition of wealth was exchange value. The purpose of advertising, Sir Ernest continued, is fair exchange value. If England taught us how to sell, America is teaching us how to sell.

Capital's Penetration Aboard

Grosvenor Jones, chief of the Finance and Investment Division of the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., endeavored to dispel the concern felt both in the United States and Europe at foreign industrial penetration and domination.

International advertising has a special interest today for the United States because of the increasing dependence of many lines of American industry upon foreign outlets for a substantial portion of their output, Mr. Jones said.

Scarcely a week passes, he declared, without the announcement of acquisition by Americans of foreign electric power or some telephone company in Latin America, China or England, or of mining enterprise in South America or Africa, or the establishment of a branch factory in this or that country. Also foreign enterprises are being set up in the United States. One of the surest signs of economic recovery in Europe is the establishment of European industries in the United States. Mr. Jones regards much of this movement of industries as the

White House Conference

Held on Arms Limitation

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Gratifying and satisfying progress in the discussion with the British Government over naval armament limitation has brought the naval limitation project to such a stage that a White House conference was held at the White House, Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, and Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, talked over the situation with Admiral Charles Hughes, chief of naval operations and member of the general staff of the Navy.

The conference was entirely informal and friendly, according to an official statement at its conclusion, its purpose being to bring together the viewpoints of the diplomatic and technical staffs of the Government and the experts on the question of joint action by the United States and Great Britain to further the international program for reduction of naval armaments. It is known that the proposed "yardstick" for measuring respective fleets was discussed.

This is not the first such conference which has been held here since the subject was first taken up in the discussions between Ambassador Dawes and Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, in London. It was participated in by more officials and experts than any previous discussion is taken as definite indication that the preliminary stage of the negotiations is practically concluded and that definite action may be expected in the near future.

Mr. Stimson said that the recent correspondence between the two governments had been proceeding "very successfully and very well," and "entirely to our satisfaction." It was indicated that the diplomatic interchanges have now reached a sufficiently definite point to make active participation by the experts of the Navy Board advisable.

It also officially stated that there are no vital differences between the diplomatists and the experts in the present stage of negotiations, and that the White House conference gave the naval experts specific information on progress already made and an opportunity to present their views on the technical problems involved in any actual reduction program.

DRY REPUBLICAN JOINS NEW YORK RACE FOR MAYOR

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK—In a move to oppose the wet tendencies of the New York City and county Republican-Fusion organizations, which have become more pronounced as the roll of designers was completed, William M. Bennett has just announced his willingness to be a candidate for Mayor of New York as Republican dry opponent to Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion designer, in the primaries on Sept. 17.

The announcement of Mr. Bennett's candidacy was followed by one from Brooklyn that Richard E. Enright, one-time police commissioner, also had his hat in the ring and had been "nominated" by a group belonging to the Better Government Party, which had backed John F. Hyman up to the time of his withdrawal. It was announced that Mr. Enright would run as an independent.

Widespread dissatisfaction exists in dry circles in connection with the tickets of both the Republican Fusion and the Tammany organizations, it being held that they are equally wet. This will be the fourth campaign in which Mr. Bennett has sought the Republican nomination for Mayor. Mr. Bennett declared that it was only necessary to read Mr. LaGuardia's statements regarding his stand on prohibition to realize that New York City would be "wide open" under his administration.

Further indications that the Republican Party was in a fair way to become all wet, he said, lay in the designation for district attorney of Frederic R. Goudet Jr., who is chairman of a committee of lawyers to defend violators of the Jones Law. These facts, Mr. Bennett said, made it imperative that Republican believers in prohibition should rally to the support of a dry candidate who, he was confident, could defeat Mr. LaGuardia. This candidacy he was willing to undertake, he said, if no other candidate could be found.

Indications in Richmond County give evidence that Mr. LaGuardia's control over the Republican organization is far from complete. The Richmond County Republican Committee challenged interference by him in Republican Fusion affairs there, and resisted an attempt by him to assert his leadership. When Mr. LaGuardia asked the

Both newspaper and advertising men have a mutual interest in opposing attempts which tend to destroy the advertising value of the newspaper. Just as much as a young journalist should know the importance of advertising to his paper, the student of advertising should be taught the necessity of freedom of the news columns.

He must realize that any violation of the strict separation of news and advertising lowers the effect of his newspaper, which must serve both. L. Levison-Holland, spoke of plagiarism in advertising. While he condemned plagiarism committed intentionally, he admitted it was often difficult to define the origin of an idea, especially in art.

Plagiarism in advertising, however, he said, was more weighty than in art, because in advertising ideas are put into practice. If new ideas tend to bring about improvement he believes they may be accepted. Europe, for instance, learned much of American advertising and took over many of its ideas and designs.

But the influence of the foreign idea should never lead to thoughtless imitation. Advertising men, while accepting a helpful idea, should never lose their independence and give up their own ability of thinking.

Teaching advertising at the Technical High School of Berlin was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. W. Moede.

Peace Resolution

The following peace resolution was unanimously passed by the convention: "That this congress, representing the united advertising associations of the world solemnly declare that peace and international goodwill are essential to industrial progress and commercial success. Because of the spirit expressed by advertising men of all nations at their congress, the International Advertising Association is justified in pledging itself to support all movements working to attain these objects, themselves helping toward a better understanding and closer relationship between the nations of the world."

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability

Adams & Swett

Rug Cleaners for 73 Years

Highland 4100—4101—4102

HOOPER PRINTING CO.

74 India Street, Boston

Folders Catalogues Booklets

74 INDIA STREET BOSTON

HANcock 9476-9477

We Recommend Our STEAK and CHICKEN DINNERS

Served from 5 to 8 P. M. NOT OPEN SUNDAYS OR HOLIDAYS

The PATTEN RESTAURANT

51 North Market St., Boston

Let Us Give You an Estimate on Your AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

Motor Overhauling and Rebuilding—Body Repairs—Painting. We are equipped to handle any job regardless of size.

H. W. Johnson & Co. INCORPORATED

796 Huntington Avenue, Boston Regent 3003—3006

A Fence

does not bar out those who have legitimate errands to your home, but to all others it distinctly marks your property as private.

We erect the well-known Cyclone chain-link fence for the protection of private and public property.

Security Fence Co.

22 Kent Street, Somerville, Mass. Tel. SOMerett 3900

Sport Dresses \$2.50 (Plain)

White Flannel Trousers \$1.25

Particular Work for Particular People

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS, Inc.

26 West St., Boston Tel. 525

BOSTON Flowers Telegraphed

Caplan Florist

H. S. ROGERS

138 Massachusetts Ave., Boston Phone Kenmore 5042

Quality Flowers

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE

Buy it by the slice

You'll love its rich, fresh flavor—different because it is made from pure, sweet table cream.

Sold by leading dealers including meat and P. Stores

Made by T. P. GRANT CO., Somerville, Mass.

Bubbles of Goodness

ASK YOUR DEALER

GINGER ALE

WEDGWOOD

A Thoroughly Modern Restaurant Gay in Color and Atmosphere

LOCATED AT 531 Washington Street, Boston

Delicious foods appetizingly prepared and at economical prices prevail here as at all Ginter Restaurants.

MENU SUGGESTIONS

Chicken Soup, Southern Style 20c

Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Lyonnaise Potatoes 45c

Cold Chicken in Jelly, String Bean Salad, French Fried Potatoes 50c

Boiled Beef, Horseradish Sauce, Fresh Spinach, Boiled Potato 50c

Roast Duckling, Sage Dressing, Candied Sweet Potatoes 75c

Peach Ice Cream 15c

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS

CAIRO—1072 Boylston Street REGINA—110 Boylston Street

AMASSADOR—41 Winter Street OLD VENICE—Northbridge Park

Also Band Luncheon at 126 Tremont Street 107 Federal Street

KEELEY 'CURES,' ONCE POPULAR, NOW IN DECLINE

Procession of Inebriates
No Longer Besieges
'Institutes'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Fresh evidence that prohibition has reduced drunkenness is contained in an analysis of the "Keeley cure" activities which has just been made here. It is viewed as disproving recent "best" arguments that present "prosperity" of the Keeley Institute indicates extensive inebriety.

The records disclose that only a fraction of the number of drunkards who once poured into Dwight, Ill., by every train now are taking the "gold cure." A quarter century ago the original institute had more patients at one time than have come there during the entire 12 months of any year since national prohibition.

During its active years the institute built a \$500,000 office building and hotel. At present its operations are conducted from a single bungalow. At its height the institute had from one to three branches in every state, totaling 114 in this country and nine abroad. Now there are about a dozen.

Enter Dr. Keeley
Documents of the "Keeley League," a spontaneous organization of inebriates who took the "double chloride of gold" treatment devised by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley in the early nineties, chronicle the drunkard's trek to the little Illinois city. There were so many that the town of 1000 population could not house them all. Even by building additions to their homes, the citizens were still unable to find lodging for all the crusade of inebriates to the "liquor cure."

They slept in attics, in barns, in hallways, anywhere. Finally Dr. Keeley determined to end the rush on Dwight by ordering the wide-spread establishment of branches. Word was sent out that no inebriate would be received at the home institute unless accommodations had been arranged for him in advance.

At the close of 1891, the first year of the "boom," Dr. Keeley reported 50,000 had taken his treatment. In person or by mail, since he began handling inebriates in 1881. Upward of 20,000, perhaps many more, came the first big year. At the end of the second "boom" year the total had mounted to nearly 100,000. It was stated. Within 2½ years the figure was set at 160,000. In 1895 the executive committee of the Keeley League reported 270,000.

The "Cure's" Popularity
The "gold cure's" great financial success—it cost \$100 for the institute treatment—led to immediate competition. By 1893 Dr. Keeley declared there were 360 remedies for drunkenness on the market. Five years later his general manager stated that they had counted "800 similar concerns." By 1900 it was estimated that 1400 liquor cures had sprung up.

The eagerness of unrecorded thousands upon thousands of men "take the cure" stands as testimony of the heavy drinking prevalent when the long march toward national prohibition was just getting under way during the early nineties.

Drink cures there had been before Dr. Keeley, but with him they suddenly became popular. Dr. Keeley was an unknown country doctor when he first announced his remedy in 1880. After 11 years' work with it he was still unknown. Then at the beginning of 1891 Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, interested his "gold cure." Mr. Medill, who was a famous editor of the time, did more. He espoused and defended it. The

press generally took note. The result was immediate. Drunkards in shoals began to seek out Dwight.

Crowded out of his old establishment by the deluge, Dr. Keeley and his partners bought the town's opera house and turned it into headquarters. They had a big new office building erected. At the end of the first year of the boom they enlarged their facilities to take care of 1000 drunkards at a time.

"It is a great though sad sight to see these men formed in line, some 700 or 800 of them, extending down the village street," wrote a prominent Chicago clergyman visiting Dwight.

"It is a line so solemn that memory can never lose it—senators, congressmen, legislators, stock exchange men, bankers, slowly marching, step by step," wrote Opie Read, the author. "It is constantly increasing and ever changing as old faces disappear and new ones take their place."

Clubs Are Organized
Inebriates who had "taken the cure" began organizing "Bi-Chloride of Gold" clubs in their home cities. Within less than a year these united in a national organization. It began as the "Associated Keeley Bi-Chloride of Gold Clubs" and later re-named itself the Keeley League. The pin its members proudly wore became known everywhere.

The clubs' aim was to encourage and aid inebriates to "take the cure" and to support those who had already done so in maintaining their morale. "Graduates of the 'double chloride of gold' system raised many thousands of dollars to pay the way there of inebriates who did not have the money."

The first national convention of clubs brought delegates from 50 cities. The second showed representatives from 47 states and territories. The third in 1893 recorded 271 local clubs. Women had already formed Keeley League auxiliaries and now organized nationally. In 1897 the membership of the Keeley League stood at 30,513.

In those days there was a three-story house for women employees of the institute at Dwight, and another home for the treatment of women inebriates and drug addicts. Today there is neither.

Criticism of Dr. Keeley and his treatment meantime multiplied. The physician was sharply attacked by the medical fraternity because of his secret formula. The initial applause of one section of the press was offset by the hostility of another. Dr. Keeley's early claim that 95 per cent of his patients stayed cured was not carried out in the experience of the host of inebriates with whom he was called upon to deal.

The Decline Begins
Before the Keeley League faded, its representatives helped in the organization of the national Anti-Saloon League. The Keeley branch institutes declined sharply much before national prohibition. In this, it is reported at the home institute, statewide prohibition had a prominent part.

Ten years after the first large inebriate institution at Dwight was put up in 1892 at a cost of \$200,000, it burned, and was succeeded in 1903 by a more elaborate one. This still is to be seen at Dwight. The office building was very spacious. The hotel adjoining had 100 rooms. The establishment was so large it was costly to run. By 1920 not enough inebriates came to meet expenses. When national prohibition arrived it was sold to the Government and is now operated as "U. S. Veteran Hospital No. 53."

Although Dr. J. H. Oughton, present head of the original Keeley Institute, does not believe in prohibition, he had this to say which is not adverse:

"There is less drinking in the United States today than before national prohibition."

"The volume of liquor that is being consumed is smaller, and there

'Clothes Make the Man'—Feel Sheepish



Dress Reformers Avoid Lone Walks in Protesting Against Men's Styles

Do men constitute the timid sex? Are men so enmeshed by the dictates and caprices of a relentless custom that they are willing to melt in ill-fitting, heavily upholstered clothing simply because they are afraid of making a public show of themselves by adopting more sensible attire?

These are questions frequently asked by students of social customs who compare wilted bachelors and moping married men with artistically gownned sisters, daughters and wives, each of the latter nicely adjusted to the weather and the latest mode.

In some quarters men of heroic mold have risen, thrown off the trammels of the past, steeled themselves against the shafts of ridicule—and forthwith adopted styles of their own devising.

The man's blouse is one symbol of his emancipation; the plus-fours of the golf course are another; perhaps inexpensive paper clothing, easily discarded after a soaking rain, may prove to be a third.

One sign of a rising storm which seems destined to rumble into a movement is the organization of the Men's Dress Reform Party in London, Eng., as sponsored by an informal committee, including Dean W. R. Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. Alfred C. Jordan, a physician, and Dr. C. W. Salesby, president of the Sunlight League.

Dress Reformers Modest
The accompanying photograph, reprinted from a recent issue of Man,

shows a group of "dress reformers" in revolutionary array. All but one, No. 2, here parade in their own particular brand of "shorts."

At present the "reformers" of the photograph seem a wee bit doubtful about individually facing the passer-by, so they march upon the citadel of convention in military formation. In time, probably, each will venture out alone without fear of being molested by the "old guard."

Only one man, No. 4, clings to the ancient custom of a felt helmet. The others bare their brows to the breezes. The board-fence collar has disappeared, to be replaced by a V of soft cloth that gives the neck greater elasticity. The cravat, also, does not seem so greatly in evidence, and may be on its way to the vale of forgotten things.

New Attire Gives Comfort
It is difficult to say which type of "reformed" attire, as shown here, seems best adapted to the times. The "shorts" in the lighter shades seem to show the wrinkles, but have the merit of departure from the somber colors so long favored by men. The sandals and cool weave worn by No. 2 spell comfort, and the ample

pockets and rolled stockings accompanying the outfit of No. 1 make a picture of ease.

Probably the ensemble offered by No. 3 may be considered the most natty and serviceable, judging from the approving glance cast in the owner's direction by the gentleman designated as No. 6.

All in all, here are some interesting exhibits that show what may be done by resolute men when the masters of styles become obdurate, and the time arrives for the "slaves" to arise and shake off the grip of custom.

Cotton Agency Asks for Federal Loan
WASHINGTON (AP)—Need for a loan of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to aid in the orderly disposition of this year's cotton crop has been presented to the Federal Farm Board by a group of trustees of the American Cotton Growers Exchange.

The money was necessary, the board was informed, to supplement loans obtainable through the intermediate credit system and local banks to pay off cotton growers who desired to exercise their option of collecting from the co-operatives with which they had deposited their crop.

C. O. Moser of Dallas, president of the exchange, said that the cotton co-operatives desired to use local banking facilities wherever possible to finance the growers' optional demands, but that in some cases interest rates were becoming prohibitive.

HAWAII PROSPERING BY TOURIST INFUX
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaii is experiencing the largest tourist business in its history. Steamship companies and hotels estimate that approximately 1500 visitors were in the islands in July, and that they spent close to \$1,000,000 in addition to transportation expenses.

Visitors in the islands this month were treated to an unusual spectacle when the volcano of Kilauwea resumed activity for a few days.

DRESS CAFETERIA OPENS
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A dress cafeteria has been opened on the main floor of a downtown skyscraper here. Here women may shop around as long as they choose, without being approached by a salesperson. After a tentative selection has been made, a customer asks for services of a clerk in arranging a fitting.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
\$15 \$16

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Write Enna Jettick Shoes, Auburn, N. Y., for name of your nearest dealer.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
\$15 \$16

AAAA to EEE—Sizes 1 to 12
Enna Jettick Melodies (Old Time Songs and Hymns) are broadcast over N. B. C. Radio at 7 o'clock Sunday Evenings (Special Pacific Coast 7:45 Coast Time). Enna Jettick Dance Music is broadcast over station W. L. W. at Cincinnati at 10 o'clock Saturday evenings. Time given is Eastern Standard.



Conservative Banking

IT IS the steadfast purpose of the Citizens Bank to develop progressive banking service in this growing community, while at the same time maintaining conservative standards of safety.

RESOURCES EXCEED \$140,000,000

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn. Florist
124 Tremont Street BOSTON, MASS. LIBerty 4317

Rose Hanks's Daily Talk
STAYFORM
The Modern Garment
STAYFORM is not an old-fashioned corset. Soft and pliant, without steels or bones, it caters to comfort while restoring the graceful lines of youth. Let Rose Hanks's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure at any of her shops. No obligation.

\$5.85 to \$25
1524-26 Stevens Bldg.
17 North State Street
827 East 63rd Street
5125 Sheridan Road
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILL.
1605 Octagon Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL.
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Shop Number 18, Plankinton Arcade
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
407 Robert Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
205 Broadway Arcade
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
112 West State Street
ROCKFORD, ILL.
39 West Monroe Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

New Car Lustre Preserved by Dry Washing

Water washing tends to dull the color of your car, but dry washing with Kozak preserves and even improves it. At the factory your car's lustre was produced by a dry polishing process. To use Kozak is to continue the factory method.

Motorists find that the use of Kozak adds several hundred dollars to the value of a car in a "trade-in," because it keeps the finish in excellent condition.

Millions of Kozak cloths are now in use. They are made of specially woven South Sea Island fibre, chemically treated, and heat seasoned for five weeks. Kozak so quickly absorbs dust, dirt and mud that you can clean your car in a few minutes. Each cloth may be used more than 25 times—making the cost of each washing almost nothing.

Obtain Kozak everywhere, at auto agencies, Liggett or Rexall Drug Stores, and at Colonial (green pump) Gasoline Stations in New York and New England. Or send coupon direct to factory.

KOZAK
The dry Wash cloth

\$1.00 Saves You \$50.00
KOZAK, Inc.,
253 Park Place, Batavia, N. Y.
Inclosed is \$1.00 for one Kozak cloth. It is understood that I may receive the money back if not satisfied.

Name.....
Address.....

Ile de France
...Queen of the Seas...
the Smartest Ship Afloat

Modern speed and luxury, the modern tempo in decoration... combined with the glittering tradition that has kept French chic, service and cuisine the diplomatic standard for centuries... the "Ile de France" is the choice of the sophisticated, the favorite of big business... where women find a perfect setting for their smartest frocks and keen men meet their mental equals.

Plymouth, England, on the Fifth Day
Across "the longest gangplank in the world" to a breeze-swept country club, a millionaire's club, a paradise for epicures... A special four-hour Pullman train waiting for London... In the sixth morning... down the gangplank to a three-hour express, Paris in time for lunch, and all Europe overnight before you.

"Ile de France," August 20
"Paris," Aug. 28 + "France," Sept. 2

Cabin liners, the "De Grasse," "Rochambeau," with the new motor-ship "Lafayette" (next Spring) provide slightly more leisurely crossing at considerably less expense.

French Line
Information from any authorized French Line agent or write direct to 33 Devonshire St., Boston

THE New BUICK

New Low prices

New low prices on the greatest Buick of them all! A feat of value giving that only Buick could achieve! A feat that instantly stamps this new Buick the greatest dollar value ever offered in the quality field!

Consider these amazing new superiorities: new Fisher styling in new bodies of matchless luxury; new and more powerful valve-in-head engine; new longer springs with double-acting Lovejoy Duodraulic Shock Absorbers; new Controlled Servo Mechanical Brakes, unrivaled for smooth, sure, silent operation; new steering gear with new and exclusive Road Shock Eliminator—and a host of other important improvements!

Also consider these remarkable new prices, representing reductions of as much as \$250.

Compare Buick—and Buick prices—with any other automobile. Every comparison will definitely establish it as the world's greatest motor car value.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Canadian Factories: McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

118" WHEELBASE			
5 Passenger Two-door Sedan, Model 40.....	\$1235.00	2 Passenger Business Coupe, Model 46.....	\$1225.00
4 Passenger Sport Roadster, Model 44.....	1275.00	4 Passenger Special Coupe, Model 46-S.....	1265.00
5 Passenger Phaeton, Model 45.....	1275.00	5 Passenger Four-door Sedan, Model 47.....	1295.00
124" WHEELBASE			
5 Passenger Four-door Sedan, Model 57.....	\$1495.00	4 Passenger Coupe, Model 58.....	\$1465.00
132" WHEELBASE			
7 Passenger Sedan, Model 60.....	\$1845.00	4 Passenger De Luxe Coupe, Model 64-C.....	\$1625.00
5 Passenger Limousine, Model 60-L.....	1995.00	5 Passenger Coupe, Model 68.....	1675.00
5 Passenger Four-door Special Sedan, Model 61.....	1695.00	7 Passenger Phaeton, Model 69.....	1525.00

These prices f.o.b. factory. Special equipment extra. Buick delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing. Convenient terms can be arranged on the liberal GMAC Time Payment Plan. Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT...BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Fashions and Dressmaking

Spain Guides the Mode

By ALIDA VREELAND

MUCH of the world is on the road to Spain. And those who are left behind are wearing something suggestive of Spain. This Spanish vogue, however, is not an accident or a fantastic whim taken by Willy-nilly, first by Paris and then by the United States. Very little in fashion is the result of chance. Almost every new line has a historical reason back of it, and most of these reasons spring from world events, historical episodes and great discoveries.

Spain has broken into the news with two big exhibitions one at Seattle, the other and greater one at Barcelona. As soon as these exhibitions had opened, Paris was wearing hats of Spanish colors and shapes. At the same time buyers and designers from America were arriving in Spain to gaze for themselves how great an influence Spain could exert in the world.

Muscleman military models were the first offered. Straws appeared either in the favorite sailor types so popular with the young men of Spain, or in modified versions of the more romantic types. Another military feature, borrowed directly from Spain, is the under-ribbon trimming. Spanish dancers favor this style expressed in a black velvet hat with a cluster of flowers fastened beneath which suggests at the same time a culture adjustment.

Paris Adapts and Adapts

Again, followed by Paris, took the lead in the new Spanish interpretation. Sporting softened sailors trimmed with pompons and ribbons. The hat in the lower part of the circle is an Aztec model of red felt with a soft rounded edge on the brim and with black leather pompons placed above and below the downward tilted right side. A rather floppy felt gave evidence of a Spanish influence, as did the loops of velvet ribbon placed under the brim on either side of the back.

Paris rolled the sailor brim upward on the left side and down low on the right, and placed a rose or a cluster of gardenias underneath, producing a dashing silhouette. Triangles and ribbons with pompons in the Paris collection are based on very familiar Spanish hat lines.

As the season advances, the Spanish influence is often quite subtly introduced, for a chic adaptation of a national costume is always considered more clever than an almost direct copy. The helms fell in the upper part of the circle shows how Spanish hat lines have been tempered down in a beautifully molded dark beige solid. On the right side are two short little wings, while on the left there is a soft division of the brim.

Then there is the roll brim sailor with pompons. With the crown deepened and the pompons swung around to the other side, Madame has a hat that Fifth Avenue approves of at once.

Bandanas and Veils

Another Spanish angle is given hats by introducing the bandana. Quite a few of these have appeared in felt with the brim raised slightly above the bottom of the crown on the left front, while the right side remains low with perhaps a ribbon tab of red and black grosgrain ribbon hanging close to the face. The bandana style is copied from a favorite mode of headgear adopted by the peasants, who frequently tie the bandanas of gay colors around their heads and then rakishly toss a velvet sailor on top of it.

Colors, too, play an important part in Spanish derivations. A stunning black felt hat with a soft brim turned down all the way around and the back shortened, crossed four very narrow strips of felt in red, yellow, green and blue, sewed them together, and placed one pointed end on the right side of the brim and brought it around the crown gradually so that it ended in the crown on the right side.

Laces and veils, whatever line they may trace on the head, find their inspiration in Spain. The Spanish mantilla falling from the high combs of the women may be counted on definitely as the source from which today modern millinery trails have sprung. Veils may be short in front and ripple quite low and full in the back. One stunning close-fitting black felt beret had a felt button on top and was covered with a plain large mesh veil with a rippling black satin rolled edge draped in the manner described. Lace in black and white is used not only to

Nuggets

Evening gowns have not only taken on the idea of the long skirt in the back but have trailing lines in front as well. The body of the skirt remains short with godet inserts which give the length.

For summer evenings chiffon capes are being worn. These are mostly trimmed in taffeta. Over sheer dresses they make a most becoming wrap.

Often aluminum saucepans will have small holes in the bottom while the rest of the pan is as good as new. These can easily be repaired by taking dress snaps of the proper length to go through the holes and snap. After they are securely fastened they must be hammered flat on each side of the pan. The writer has a saucepan that has been in constant use for a year since being repaired in this manner.

make whole lace evening caps held together in soft fullness on the right side, but it is also formed in the width of a ribbon band to be tied around the head with the ends hanging at one side. Deep lace collars make the bandana.

Borrowed Lines and Items

Gowns follow the Spanish trend with all the animation characteristic of that colorful country. Fashion's approval of the tightly-molded silhouette has made the turn toward things Spanish the next and most obvious step in the march of the mode. The dancing V-neck shows a gown of typical Spanish lines. Tight almost to the knees, it flares forth in waves of ruffles, while a fringed shawl swings to the rhythm of the dance. The modern prototype of the same dress takes the black velvet tightly-fitting bodice literally from its Spanish sister and hangs a skirt composed of three tiers of scalloped tulle in black and flesh and poses a box of tulle at one side.

Even more brilliant was another evening gown, with a bodice of coral-red velvet draped with a host of soft folds on the lower left side into



Because of Spain's Two Large Exhibitions, She is Dominating Fashions. The Subtle Adaptations Made of Her Traditionally Romantic Hat Styles and of the Typical Spanish Dancing Frock Are Shown in the Illustration.

When the Binder Saves Time

VERY soon mothers will be busy getting the children's wardrobes ready for school. New garments will be made and old ones refurbished. And on almost every article considerable time may be saved if bindings can be skillfully applied by means of the machine attachment made for that purpose.

There are so many places where this little device can be made useful in the household sewing that it is well worth the busy mother's time to get as accustomed to using it as she is to the presserfoot. And the bit of practice necessary to accomplish this is a pleasant occupation for long summer afternoons. In perfecting one's technique, necessary holders may be fashioned and bibles for the little children. If knitted underwaists are worn by the smaller members of the family, it will save them annoyance after the garments are washed if the necks are bound while they are still of the right size.

Perfecting the Technique After getting well acquainted with the binder one can quickly finish the edges of aprons, chemises, rompers and children's dresses of gingham and print, and the neck and armholes of nightgowns. One can make plackets on underwear and dresses; bind collars and cuffs and trim them with rickrack braid or French folds; bind edges and apply French folds to orisande and chiffon dresses; bind scallops for underwear and frocks and tabs for trimming cotton dresses; apply military braid for finishing the edges of serge or other woolen dresses or coats, and so on. So the use of this little attachment is really quite worth while.

The binder may be a friend indeed to the mother who likes to see nice buttonholes but finds it hard to make them. In fashioning bound buttonholes in children's underwaists, for example, take a strip of muslin as wide as the space between the buttonholes and bind each side. This binding may be purchased ready to be applied, or it may be cut from the goods on the bias, the lengths neatly seamed together and pressed to a half-inch fold.

If the buttonholes are to be three inches apart, cut a straight strip of the goods three inches wide and bind both edges. Now measure the diameter of the buttons to be used and cut the bound strip crosswise into pieces half-an-inch wider than the button. After the strip is cut into sections, start fresh binding through the binder for a few stitches, then insert between the blades a raw edge of one of the sections and, when that is bound, push in close to it the bound edge of another section and bind that. In this way continue until all the sections are bound together along one side.

Before binding the other edge of the strip, place the raw edge of the buttonhole section on the straight edge of material and bind both together with one stitching. The free edge of the binding can now be stitched flat to make a neat, firm

rows of shirring about two inches wide at the underarm seam. This ended in velvet loops lined with gold lamé, while the skirt puffed out like a pompon in three rows of red tulle. The Spanish shawl, vogue is observed in many frocks in the form of low-hanging bertha. One charming gown in blue chiffon had a soft shawl-like bertha of chiffon edged with a wide band of blue tulle. It tied loosely over one shoulder while the skirt was composed of three tiers of chiffon and one of net dipping low in the back.

A dreamlike gown of pale rose pink floated into a salon. Its Spanish character accentuated by the wearer's carrying a handsomely embroidered shawl. The bodice was fashioned of embroidered pink net with a waistline indicated by a sloping line of large scallops, which were also used to terminate the bodice far below the hips. The skirt then flared out into one deep misty flounce of pink tulle. Cut ends of green, pink and yellow ribbon were tied together in a knot and posed at the back of the right side just above the flounce.

The short shawl so popular in the ordinary dress of Spanish women is also being elaborated now for formal wear. Dainty triangles of transparent velvet have deep edges of erud lace. These are tied in scarf fashion either on the shoulder or in front.

Ties should not be creased by continually tying and untying. The slip knot needs only to be loosened. Another point men neglect in ties is to keep the ends together. When a necktie is well tied there should be but one end seen. Any evidence of the under part makes a man appear sloppy. For double security the under flap may be pinned to the upper one where they would like to part company. A pin could also be used to good advantage on the handkerchief. A man wears in his left-hand breast pocket. Handkerchiefs so placed have a way of smuggling down into oblique angles and of displaying too much or too little of their triangular top. This can all be avoided by folding and pressing the handkerchief in the desired size and then pinning it in position to the inside of the pocket. Since the handkerchief is purely ornamental, it will keep its position until replaced by another.

The Well-Groomed Gentleman

IF a man wishes to have his appearance speak of perfect grooming, he must pay meticulous care to every detail of his clothing and person. Well-cut clothes alone do not give a man that well set up appearance so much to be desired. Many men wear perfectly tailored suits and then neglect accessories. They appear in a flying tie, run-down heels, a crooked handkerchief in the breast pocket. These defects mar the most perfect tailoring.

Choosing and Preserving Ties Ties are the first target of offense, possibly because they are the most conspicuous item. A man should buy ties which harmonize with more than one suit. He should also have a good idea as to the current styles in ties. Since the modes change quickly, most men who like the new designs as they appear, prefer to buy only a few at a time.

After they are purchased, the wearer must see that they are always well pressed and clean. Because of the inner lining, men have found the average cleaner unsatisfactory, but in almost every city there are little shops which make a specialty of pressing ties so there is on the right side no mark of the lining. There is, moreover, a new electric necktie presser. This compact little affair should be packed in every traveling case; it takes up very little space and does excellent work.

Shirts should not be creased by continually tying and untying. The slip knot needs only to be loosened. Another point men neglect in ties is to keep the ends together. When a necktie is well tied there should be but one end seen. Any evidence of the under part makes a man appear sloppy. For double security the under flap may be pinned to the upper one where they would like to part company.

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Synchronous Grooming

A man's hat is also a conspicuous part of his dress. Whether it is clean, well-blocked, and has a fresh band can be detected at a glance. This service men may have performed so easily that there seems to be no reason for neglecting it. Comparing favorably with the department stores which outfit a man in an hour, is the modern barber shop where he may be completely groomed in the time. While his shoes are being polished, his hat is undergoing a brisk cleaning.

Men who like fresh handbards more often than their hats require cleaning can buy extra ones, readily adjustable. Shoes of great importance, and unless they, too, receive a great deal of attention, a man's personal appearance loses much. Run-down heels stamp a man instantly as careless and unimportant. Even though his suit is impeccable, his hat is undergoing a brisk cleaning.

A certain very methodical man found out exactly how long it took him to wear down a pair of heels. When he made out a schedule which he posted in his closet door giving the dates on which his shoes should be to the cobbler. He follows the same system for having his clothes cleaned.

This habit is formed it will be found no more trouble than attending to the weekly laundry.

Caring for Leather

Some men prefer to clean their own fine leather shoes rather than have a bootblack do the job. Many young professionals slap on the polish and rub briskly, but the cleaning part is entirely left to the bootblack.

To clean fine leather shoes, they should first be wiped free from dirt with a soft cloth. Then some cold cream cleaning salve which is especially suited to keep leather shoes soft should be rubbed in with the palm of the hand. When this cream is well worked into the shoes, it must be wiped off. The shoes then have no dirt in the leather or marks on the surface, and they are ready for a high polish with the horse hair brush.

Two-toned sport shoes and patent leathers require a slightly different treatment, of course; white liquid has to be applied carefully to the first, and patent leathers require the cream. The care of shoes is greatly simplified by keeping on hand a small, completely outfitted blacking kit.

Men who wear spats will be interested.

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to know that the difficulty of keeping them clean is eliminated by their manufacture in a new cloth, which just needs to be rubbed with a damp cloth to cleanse it of all spots.

Still another point to be considered in regard to shoes is shoe-strings. The correct length is 24 inches for oxfords and 26 inches for high shoes. Some oxfords are made with but four eyeholes on each side, and for this type a 22-inch string is best. The flat string is in better taste than the round.



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Keeping Step in Smart Shoes

SIMPLICITY of line and an abundance of color mark the new styles in autumn footwear. This fact became apparent from viewing recently hundreds of models by one maker of smart shoes.

To black and the usual gamut of browns the most notable additions this year will be sable-black, with a gunmetal-like richness, autumn-green, antique-purple, navy, burgundy and gray. However, the fashionists predict that black and brown will be the leading colors of the season, with the other combined shades forming a small but important minority. Hence it is not surprising to find a full range of browns on the color card—sierra, beechwood, down to the deep tones of chocolate-brown.

Two divisions of color mark the browns and one will be able to find in each harmonizing footwear to match the tones of one's costume. The reddish browns, bordering on henna, and a continuation of the capucines of summer, will be seen in exclusive wear, while it is expected that the dark true browns will have a more general appeal.

Colored footwear in deep dark reds, greens and purples is scarcely considered a novelty, as the vogue this season is to combine in the ensemble the various shades of one color-tone. For example, if one chooses a navy costume, one will wear with it lighter shades of blue, but the footwear will always match the deepest shade. It is also chic to match shoes with hair, which trims the coat, or with the hat and bag.

Novelties, however, will include the reptiles—and particularly lizard. Indeed, snakeskin and alligator will be less seen than formerly. But due to the fact that lizard is an expensive leather, it will most often merely

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Don't Discard Those Old Shoes

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MOONBRITE PRODUCTS, 10 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.

Please send postpaid set of MOONBRITE (color checked below) with special color card and brush. Enclosed \$1.00. Name: _____ Address: _____

trim the model. Lizard is easily susceptible to the dye bath, and is offered not only in its natural coloring but also in the greens and purples of fall. Ring lizard in black and white and beige-and-white is a very beautiful and more rare leather, with peculiar markings of its own. Both will be imitated in grained calfskin.

Other novel leathers which fashion chieftain footwear, include those which resemble fox pelts and the rough weaves of silks. The "fox" leathers have a grained effect that highlights the shadows of this beautiful pelt, and would be especially fetching with the fox-trimmed ensemble. The grained leathers imitating silks impart a shantung-like effect, that is as unusual as it is pleasing.

Of the leathers, kid will lead for early fall, the fashionists declare, followed by chamois, kid and suede. Kid in style importance by reptiles, suede and patent. Later this autumn, and for winter, suede will supplant the position of kid, moving the latter to third place. From a popular standpoint, however, patent will achieve recognition.

Straps and Buckles

A detail worthy of note is the combination of colors and leathers in one model. As an example, the vamp may be of lizard, with the quarter of kid. The heel can be either of lizard or kid, depending upon the style of the shoe. Or two tones of the same color will combine smartly, one color, perhaps, dividing the shoe across the instep. The latter combination seems to break the length of the shoe, and is flattering to the wearer.

Pumps, as last year, are most distinctive among dress shoes, and they are classically severe. One-strap, with a center buckle, are smart for both afternoon and street, though for tailored wear, the triple-strap slipper or the tie is as often seen. There is little change in the heels, except that they are a trifle daintier and straighter. For spectator sports and driving, on the other hand, the leather Cuban heel will be more generally worn than last year. This heel is not as heavy as it appears, has a resilience of tread, and is highly polished, so that it is not at all conspicuous.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding features of the new models is the use of the buckle. It is seen everywhere, on pumps, one-strap, and triple-strap slippers. Occasionally it is made of metal, more often it is of leather, and serves a decorative as well as utilitarian purpose. Many guesses are hazarded each season as to how many pairs of shoes the well-dressed woman will possess; certainly this season, with its diverse offerings of color, styles and materials, will provide more than usual interest to the woman who likes to be well shod.

Velvets and the Dye-Pot

Velvets are very responsive to dyes. After the coloring process is completed, they should be thoroughly rinsed in clear water, and pressed between the hands to extract the water. After drying in a perfectly straight hanging position, they should be steamed over a hot iron and occasionally brushed against the nap.

Dye for Celanese

Celanese, an artificial silk fabric, requires a special dye. The material may be detected by burning a fiber. If the ash forms a hard ball the fabric is celanese. Rayon, on the contrary, can be dyed like other silks, except that it requires particularly tender handling.

"Stop pulling at your shoulder straps"

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Student Outfits

MOTHER and daughter shopping together, especially when the daughter is a student at college or boarding school, often complicates sales. The saleswoman is confronted with the double task of pleasing two persons—a perhaps too conservative mother and an extremely modern daughter, a combination requiring compromise treatment if the sale is to be consummated to the satisfaction of both customers.

While "mother knows best" is a delightfully filial slogan, it is the daughter who often knows best the particular requirements of school and college life. This is especially true if it is the daughter's second year away from home, and she has benefited by practical experience and observation of dress requirements. Girls away from home often have a difficult laundry and cleaning question to deal with. Remembrances of this will frequently discourage the purchase of a dress with dainty lingerie details at neck and wrists of a delicately tinted vestee, easily soiled. As freshness is the charm of these accessories, and many of them involve sewing as well as laundering, the practical school or college young person may wisely decide against a model which, from the mother's viewpoint, embodies every advantage.

Closets Say "No"

Limited closet room is also a condition that the boarding school and college girl must usually consider in choosing her season's outfit and this is another feature of which the mother may have little knowledge. Bouffant frocks for dressy wear appear charmingly girlish, but lack of space will decide the student in favor of noncrushable chiffons that demand neither space nor particularly careful treatment. The same practical knowledge of limitations makes wide-brimmed hats almost out of the question. These distinctions exist all through the various items of the wardrobe and should have due consideration as they appear, has a resilience of tread, and is highly polished, so that it is not at all conspicuous.

It is generally admitted that a special technique is required in selling to a mother and daughter, and for this reason salespeople for the ready-to-wear sections of junior departments are selected with unusual discrimination. Selling this type of apparel so that it shall please two persons instead of one, is said to demand the greatest patience and best sales methods, especially if the store is endeavoring to establish a profitable student clientele, which is a class of business gaining in prestige every year.

The ideal saleswoman for such a department is generally described as an alert person, of a type indicating sufficient experience to win the confidence of the mother and to appreciate her viewpoint, yet youthful enough to attract the daughter and recognize her needs. The more such a saleswoman knows of school and college life, and sports and entertainments, the more practical and dependable is her advice. If such a saleswoman is of a size to wear the garments she is selling, some shops are in favor of this as an advertising medium, and results prove that this type of model display not only attracts interest but increases sales, especially of the garments thus shown.

"Extension Service"

Many of the large department shops have what is known as a school and college "Extension Service" which not only covers orders by mail of goods already purchased but includes visits in person representative of the shop at stated intervals during the school year, when samples are submitted, new models displayed and a miniature shop put in operation during the time of such a representative visit. Saleswomen who have shown aptitude in this particular line on the selling floor of the regular shop are often in line for this occasional extension service, which not only introduces variety into their work but is an important experience conducive to future success in dealing with a school and college clientele.

Where a saleswoman has been particularly helpful in meeting the requirements of both mother and daughter, it is a kindly thing to ask for her name or a card that others may inquire for her personally when in need of similar assistance. One can never accurately estimate the value of even so slight a recognition of efficient service.

Follow the new fashion—TINTED BED SETS

The vogue for delicately colored pillowslips and sheets of linen, crepe de chine or cotton can be easily followed at great savings by tinting your white ones. Just dissolve a package of Putnam Dye in a pint of boiling water and bottle it. This Tinting Fluid can be used like blueing, a few drops at a time for successive washings to keep the tint uniform. At your druggist's—15¢ per package.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Child in English Poetry

BIRDS, flowers, and the smiles of little children are a never-failing source of inspiration from which all poets may draw. Yet no one has suffered more from the pen of the poet than the child who, until modern poets presented him as a creature of joy and wonder, was a victim of precepts not only to be endured but committed to memory.

To the old school, of which Dr. Isaac Watts is the most notable example, a child appears to have been a miniature man or woman, with something of "an untamed beast" in his or her nature, who must be admonished into adopting the most approved code of adult behavior. The familiar lines—

"Tis the voice of the sparrow, I hear him complain,
You've waked me too soon, I must slumber again."

the untidiness of the sparrow's clothing and the neglected condition of his garden, leading up to one of "Watts' inevitable morals"—

"That man's but a picture of what I might be
But thanks to my friends, for their care in my breeding,
Who taught me betimes to love working and reading."

must have aroused in many children an actual antipathy toward verse.

Dr. Watts and his imitators—Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, who reissued Watts' poems, Mrs. Barbauld, author of "Evenings at Home," and Mrs. Sherwood, held the fort unassailed until 1799, when it was shaken by the publication of "Songs of Innocence" by William Blake. The now famous introduction—

"Piping down the valleys wild,
Piping songs of pleasant glee,
On a cloud I saw a child,
And he laughing said to me:

"Pipe a song about a Lamb!"
So I piped with merry cheer,
"Pipe a song that's simple!"
So I piped: he wept to hear—"

sounded a note entirely new in child poetry. Although in response to the child's request—

"Piper, sit thee down and write
In a book that all may read—"

Blake's charming songs were written, he pictured the joys and sorrows of childhood from his own rather than the child's level. "The Chimney Sweeper," "The Little Girl Found," "The Little Girl Lost," "Laughing Song," "Night," all are expressive of adult emotion. Of those poems in keeping with the introduction, "A Dream"—in which a lost emmet is guided home by a glowworm—is a favorite with children. The lost emmet's distress—

"All heart-broke, I heard her say:
'O my children! do they cry
Do they hear their father sigh?'"

and the glowworm's reply:—

"What waiting night
Calls the watchman of the night?"

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Invitation

It is my prayer that your love may be more and more accompanied by clear knowledge and keen perception, for testing things that differ, so that you may be men of transparent character.—Philippians 1: 9, 10 (Weymouth).

My dear friend, will you grow with me Toward perfect love, and clear transparency?

Each to each our courage lending, Each for Christ our whole lives spending?

Thus each in the other's thought shall see The growing power of true nobility. As for others' sakes, our lives we fill With treasures of love, and glad good will.

What joy you will have that I am walking— What happiness I, that you are talking—

With the dearest friend of us both. Thus, never more can we walk apart When the true Christ love constrains each heart.

GRACE E. BARCOCK.

When the Rain Came

The strong heat that had endured throughout the whole of the month held the sweep of the valley in its grip. Only the pines, dark and silent against the burnished sheen of the sky, held a breath of coolness in the heavy clusters of their greenness. The lighter foliage of birch and maple that clothed the long southern slope drooped, as though the heat were a tangible and intolerable weight on every leaf. Under the trees, the carpet of fine moss cracked under foot like spun glass; cracked, and dissolved into a powder that was delicate, and of an endless variety of intricate patterns, like the first clinging snowflakes of early winter. A few birds, swift-moving and voiceless, darted through the immobility of leaf and bough, where the only sound was the high-pitched stridency of insect voices.

Then, so impulsively that it was long established before it became noticeable, a breath of coolness crept out of the east, and a haze, fine as the fabric of air, dimmed the high sheen of the sky. It came, this breeze, like a marching army; its first outflung advance guard moving almost unnoticed; then the full strength of the wind marched through field and woods, stirring the trees to a sudden swift rustle, to the quick tempo of the feet of the wind. It marched now, boldly, with the cool gray penants of its coming fluttering across the sky, dimming the sharp glitter of sunlight, gathering the hard clarity of the heat into its cool dimness. Far-off the last undulating shimmer of heat shook in brief defiance, then retreated beyond the upflung bulwark of the horizon.

The wind streamed unbrokenly across the sky, and settled upon the valley, a roof that billowed undulatingly, and gave as the final proof of the beneficence of its coming, a fine, clear rain that drifted down as noiselessly as the first faint movement of the wind.

In the growing strength of the rain, birches and maples awoke with the shake of the wind in their boughs, and the rustle of rain in their leaves. The dark, crowned pines, against the long, graceful arcs, and the deep hush of the wind in their branches was like the voice of a far-away sea.

A Jay called once, a loud, confident, and robust note, and drew a blue line of flight across the green of the woods; and far up the valley a bobwhite whistled his cheerfully introductory call.

The child, verse of Walter de la Mile, beautiful and glowing though it is, does not share the childlike exuberance found in Stevenson. De la Mare's concern is with the introspective type of child suggested by:

"Genius never grows old." What better instance of the child and the boy living on in the man could be cited than Robert Louis Stevenson?

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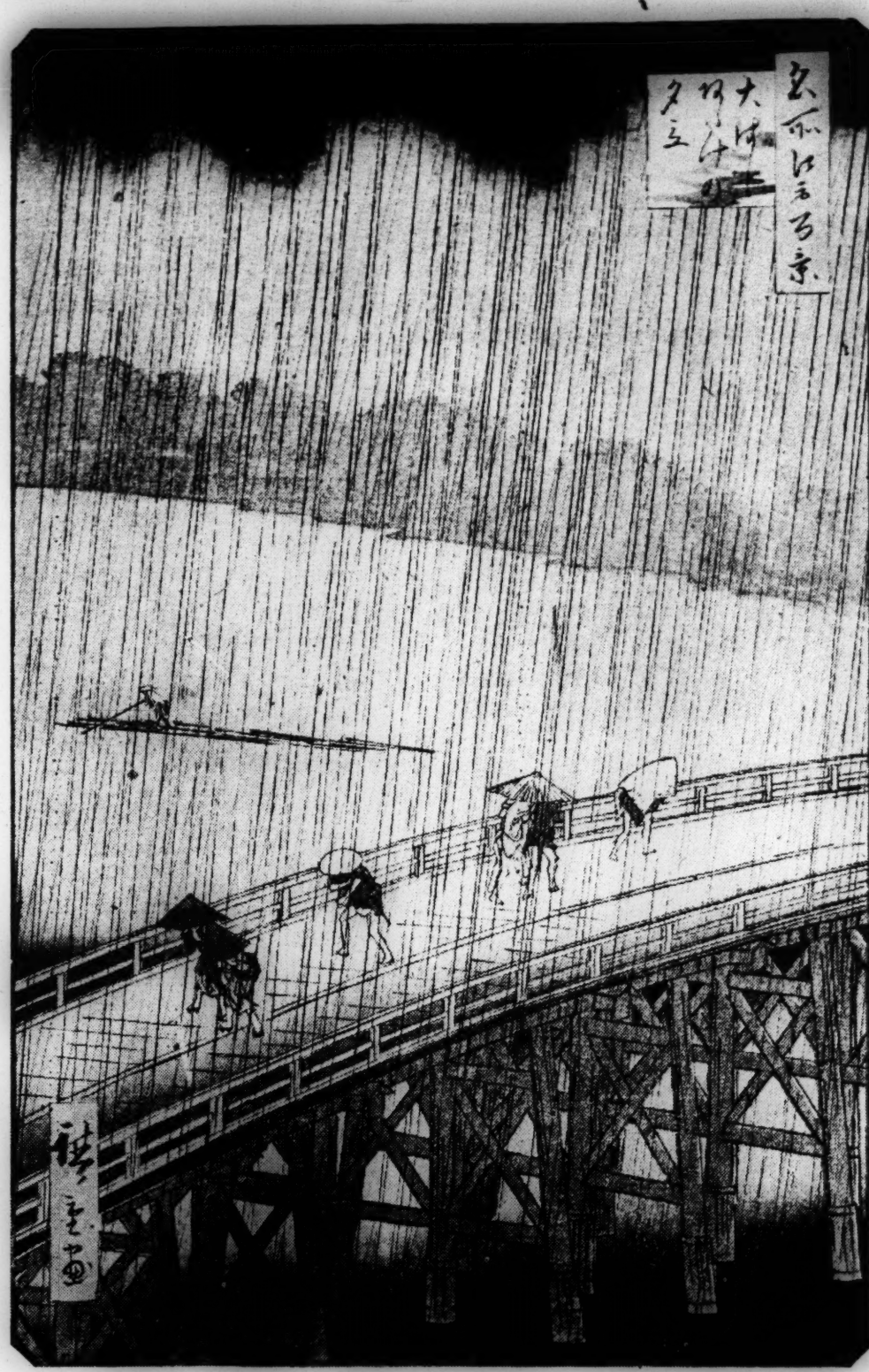
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Color Print by Hiroshige.

Genspejlet Miskundhed

Översättelsen af Artiklen om Christian Science findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

Den stadig tilbagevendende Prisen Gud for Hans Godhed er uden Tvivl et af de væsentligste Punkter været ind i de Psalmer, som Israels herlige Sanger har skrevet, — et af de Punkter, som har hjulpet til at give disse Skrifter deres vidunderlige Livskraft og Sammenhæng. I sit Hjerte og gennem sine Erindringer følger David stadigt Guds Godehed; og han gav Udtryk for sin Godehed i de Psalmer, som han skrev. I de Psalmer, som han skrev, er der en Godehed, som har hjulpet til at give disse Skrifter deres vidunderlige Livskraft og Sammenhæng. I sit Hjerte og gennem sine Erindringer følger David stadigt Guds Godehed; og han gav Udtryk for sin Godehed i de Psalmer, som han skrev. I de Psalmer, som han skrev, er der en Godehed, som har hjulpet til at give disse Skrifter deres vidunderlige Livskraft og Sammenhæng. I sit Hjerte og gennem sine Erindringer følger David stadigt Guds Godehed; og han gav Udtryk for sin Godehed i de Psalmer, som han skrev. 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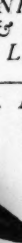
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute
Biographies.

Who: NICOLÒ PAGANINI.
Where: Italy.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth
centuries.

Why famous: An Italian violinist,
one of the heroic figures of musical
annals. Born at Genoa, he was given
lessons by his father and by the
music master of the cathedral; his
first public appearance, too, took
place in his native city in 1795.
When he applied to a famous violin
master for lessons, that personage
protested that he had nothing to
teach Paganini. Consequently the
youth labored alone, practicing long
hours and producing compositions
so intricate that he alone could
command the skill to perform them.
There was an early Italian tour and
on the second professional tour the
field was extended into other Euro-
pean countries. Everywhere Paganini
took his audiences by storm.

There were periods when he cut a
figure at court, when his eccentric
behaviour was tolerated on account
of his genius. There were intervals
when he disappeared from public
view, only to reappear in more sen-
sational triumphs. With a mercenary
glee, he charged enormous fees which
people paid without wincing. It was
rumored that his net profits in Eng-
land alone amounted to \$17,000.
Paganini was able to purchase a villa
near Parma. Then, at the height of
his fame, he fell upon evil ways and
lost huge sums of money at ram-
bling houses in Paris. The end can
only be described as pitiful.

With his tall, thin form, his raven-
black hair and extreme temperamen-
tal mannerisms, Paganini was the
very embodiment of the musical vir-
tueso. The years have preserved his
reputation for technical supremacy.
Almost there was something mysteri-
ous about it, something inhuman.
Indeed, the man lived who, attending
a concert in Vienna, declared he dis-
tinctly saw the devil assisting Pa-
ganini.

What is it? he said, again, pull-
ing his shiny high hat more tightly
over his eyebrows.

Like an answer, Fib the sparrow

chiffain suddenly separated himself
from the crowd and flew toward the
oncoming Scroggins. Scroggins
stopped short. He took in extra
breath. "What is it?" he said to Fib.
"Mr. Scroggins," said Fib, putting
"Over there," pointing with the tip
of one small wing, "over there is
something—a black person—big—
large shiny wings—nothing like I
ever seen on Boston Common—hurry
—hurry."

Together, the two friends hurried
until they came to the edge of the
chattering, grunting, squeaking,
chattering sparrows, squirrels, pi-
geons, blackbirds, one or two robins
and the miscellaneous Commons.
Bert, the rook, spied his employer.
"Well, if here isn't Mr. Scroggins!"
The old squirrel strode into the
midst of the crowd.

Argument
An "argument" is a statement (or
several) advanced for the purpose of
convincing. The word comes to us
from the Latin *arguere*, "to prove,
make clear." It is interesting to note
in this connection that the Latin
argutus means "clear"—allied to the
Greek *argos* (argos), "white, bright."
Clearness and brightness—the abso-
luteness—are points well worth re-
calling in any work involving argu-
ment.

"Argument" may be said to be the
direct proof; "argumentation," how-
ever, embraces the whole reasoning,
both the question and the direct and
indirect proof.

"Argument" is formed by a con-
nected series of statements or rea-
sons intended to establish a position
or to support a proposition. It is a
process of reasoning setting forth
premises in order to prove a conclu-
sion.

In any serious discourse or writing,
the bulk of the subject matter, the
ground work on which all state-
ments are based, is also called the
argument, and in giving an abstract
of a long work it is correct to de-
signate the general theme as the argu-
ment.

The first syllable of argu-ment is
necesitated, sound a as in arm, u as in
unite, e as in recent.

"Why reply not ye to this argu-
ment?"

Brevities
Detroit Free Press: A circular ad-
dressed to "Samuel, Chaplain of
State and Chestnut Streets," Springfield,
Mass., was sent out by a mail-order
house. The Samuel Chaplin in question
is a bronze statue of Deacon Chaplin,
one of the founders of Springfield. At
that, chances are that the mail order
literature which floods the average man's
desk would get just about as much at-
tention from Deacon Samuel as it does
from the rest of us.

Boston Transcript: Palamas was not
so popular as a street costume for men
until provided with pockets for a watch,
knife, key ring, fountain pen, pencil, bil-
liard cue, and a host of other things. The
licensee's license and the little red memo-
randum book stuffed with newspaper
clippings.

A Quotation for Today

COURAGE, combined with wit, energy and perse-
verance, will overcome difficulties apparently
insurmountable.—SMILES

Slip Coach
By means of a slip coach attached
to the end of a train, British trains
traveling a mile a minute can dis-
charge passengers without stop-
ping. The coach is detached and
sidetracked into the station, where
it is brought to a stop by its own
brakes.

Early Arches
That the construction of the arch
and dome was understood as early
as 3500 B. C. has been proved by ex-
cavations at the site of Ur of the
Chaldees.

First Wrist Watch
The first wrist watch, a bracelet to
which a watch was attached, was
presented by the Earl of Leicester to
Queen Elizabeth in 1572.

Electrical Terms
Among the electrical terms named
for those who introduced them are
volt, ampere, ohm and watt.

Milk Production
The average cow in the United
States produces today 1000 more
pounds of milk a year than she did
in 1916, when the average was 3700
pounds.

Cotton vs. Wool
Experiments have repeatedly shown
that cotton fiber is stronger than
wool.

Earth's Weight
Natural scientists estimate the
weight of the earth at 4,643,000,000-
000,000 tons.

Odd and Ends

The World's Automobiles
If all the automobiles in the world
were placed bumper to bumper (av-
erage car length being 14 feet), the
parade would extend 65,300 miles, or
more than 2 1/2 times around the world
at the equator.

Slip Coach
By means of a slip coach attached
to the end of a train, British trains
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Humanizing of Diplomacy

SOME general observations on international conferences may help as a guide to a right appreciation of the proceedings at The Hague. Since the wrongly named Versailles conference, which met at Paris, the number of such gatherings would be hard to count accurately. Apart from the meetings of the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, mostly at Geneva, there have been meetings of statesmen in nearly every capital and convenient resort in western Europe.

These followed one another in such quick succession in the early years that they momentarily fell into disrepute. Soon afterward, however, they were resumed more vigorously than ever. Now it is evident that the method of conference is definitely adopted. Naval questions, economic questions, reparations and debts questions, political questions, all are submitted to examination at a table around which sit statesmen of many lands. These meetings are not invariably successful, in the fullest sense, but they always carry the matter a stage further and interest the public in the search for solutions.

Conferences, as distinct from exchanges of notes or formal conversations of diplomatic officials, imply two things. First, they denote a new widespread concern of peoples in one another and in the international problems. Ministers personally journey to some common center, and surrounded by hundreds of newspapermen practice open diplomacy, because diplomacy is no longer regarded as a mysterious subject inaccessible to all but specialists. If they stand in the limelight it is because the attention of great masses is in the direction of world affairs. Issues which may involve war or peace cannot be decided by a few men secretly and anonymously. Democracy is growing up. It is becoming conscious of the interdependence of nations. It refuses to be kept in ignorance of vital arrangements. It has discovered that there is nothing occult, nothing that cannot be explained simply, in the international sphere, and it insists that every step taken shall be deliberate, apparent and toward the goal of permanent and positive peace.

Secondly, conferences betoken an increased realization of the advantages of personal contacts. Impersonal diplomacy, diplomacy conducted from a distance frigidly, irresponsibly, by means of carefully composed formulas, a subtle Machiavellian avoiding of plain expression, might lead anywhere. It was seen when the war came that certain countries were committed to courses of which their foreign ministers themselves were unaware. Balzac supposed that if, by pressing a button which would destroy some remote totally unknown country, one could obtain great benefits, many would be willing to press the button. Perhaps his estimate was wrong, but it is certain that the button would not be pressed if a representative of the country took human form before its use. And the advantages of conferences in this respect are twofold: first, they render impossible an unimaginative button pressing, and secondly, they render possible cordial accords that could never be reached except by personal contact. They humanize diplomacy.

Never has there been a complete failure of a conference. There have been occasions when the results expected have not been achieved, but even in these cases have been paved for a new approach. Sometimes there has been inadequate preparation, but the conference itself is a preparation. Often exaggerated hopes are entertained, and ill-considered phrases suggesting that settlements will dispense with the need of further efforts are employed. There are usually dramatic clashes and alternations of optimism and pessimism. But always progress is registered. Whatever is the precise outcome of the present Hague conference, it will promote personal understandings among the statesmen who are charged with the high destinies of peoples, it will forward public education in immense international problems, and it will mark an advance toward untroubled world solidarity.

Shortening the Census

THE Federal Census Bureau is showing consideration for the business man who keeps a stack of questionnaires in his desk to be answered when he has time. While intent on getting all the information necessary in the decennial enumeration of 1930, the bureau is equally as desirous to leave out every question that does not have to be asked.

Now that the census has become so much more than a mere counting of heads, preparation of the blank questionnaire requires painstaking care. The addition of one subject to the list means considerable extra expense. In this work an advisory committee is assisting the bureau—and also helping the persons who must answer the questions. The committee has attempted to differentiate between subjects "germane to a census of population" and those relating to special groups or purposes. The enumeration, it says, should be confined to "those items for which information on every individual is necessary, and should not include items for which data can be collected in special surveys, or by canvassers of samples of the population."

The committee favored asking about unemployment and the migration of families between farms and cities; it disapproved questions, no matter how interesting their answers might prove, on the ownership of radio sets, the income of salaried workers, religious affiliation, and the number of rooms per family.

By limiting the questions so painstakingly, the bureau is setting a good example for individuals who send out so many lengthy questionnaires.

Is Uncle Sam an "Easy Mark"?

WHAT a sweet, unsophisticated, gullible old party Uncle Sam must be after all! True, he does not seem to be so regarded by foreign observers of his ways and deeds. Indeed, some of them call him "Uncle Shylock," and attribute to him the cunning of a fox in the acquisition of what he wants. The cartoonists of foreign newspapers bestow upon him a countenance fitted only to glare over a pawnbroker's counter, or through the bars of a cell. If his nature is to be assessed by the estimates of European observers, he must be classed as a sort of compound of Machiavelli, Shylock, Napoleon, Captain Kidd and Uriah Heep—at once the slickest of diplomatists, the most unrelenting of creditors, the most aggressive imperialist, the hungriest buccaneer and the oiliest of hypocrites. That anybody could overreach him in a deal, or outwit him in a controversy, is a thing unthinkable to European observers.

But how different the estimate put on Uncle Samuel by his own boys at home! Always they find him getting duped and betrayed by the keener political intellects of foreigners. Will one ever hear the last of poor Mr. Wilson's naïve innocence and his betrayal by those pundits of diplomatic skill, Lloyd George and Clemenceau? Is not the United States out of the League of Nations largely because timid folks thought America's delegates would be the mere cat's-paws of giant intellects from Bulgaria or Czechoslovakia, and is it not besought to stay out of the World Court lest such an innocent as Charles E. Hughes be outwitted by its keener members? Constantly one hears the assertion that American diplomacy is no match for the perfected European variety—a theory the modesty of which is not affected when Europeans point out that, whatever the quality of its representatives, the United States usually carries away the spoils, if there are any, in an international conference.

Just now Williamstown is resounding with these manifestations of an American inferiority complex. Admiral Rodgers sees the Presidents of the United States, past and future, as the dupes, victims, suckers, pigeons, gulls, puppets and Simple Simons of international controversies. Were there other synonyms in the thesaurus, doubtless the admiral would employ them. He visions the Washington Naval Conference as "instigated by British propagandists." President Harding, who called it; President Coolidge, who welcomed it, and former Secretary Hughes, who dominated it, were but as clay in the hands of the British potters. And ever since, the British gold which in the old days was supposed to be dispensed lavishly to defeat America's tariff bills and British propaganda are being employed to keep the American navy in a state of hopeless inferiority. "Ain't it awful?"

In England, as in the United States, a very great part of the people, and by no means the least intelligent section, is earnestly determined to try every possible expedient for the maintenance of enduring peace. The memory of four years when the world was run by generals and admirals is still so vivid as to make mankind strongly averse to any return to the conditions then prevailing. Accordingly, peace plans of every sort are eagerly considered by the civilian population of both countries. The League, the World Court, the Locarno Agreement, the Paris peace pact, the Four-Power Treaty are official efforts to meet this public sentiment. The drafting of Capital and Labor, the refusal of supplies to belligerents, the radical reduction of armaments are among the unofficial suggestions now before the public.

It is fair to say of the things accomplished, and the proposals now bruited, that all have encountered the opposition of that political and social power of which the admirals who appear yearly at Williamstown form the finest type. Protesting always that they stand for peace, the professional soldiers and sailors, in the main, oppose any effort to attain it except through their own method of more soldiers and greater guns, more sailors and bigger warships.

As Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams, sagaciously suggested, it is time for these gentlemen to read and ponder the story of King Canute.

Alas! No Plumosus?

THE newly established Federal Farm Board is learning that the great national agricultural problem revolves around other commodities besides wheat, corn, cotton and cattle. There's plumosus, for instance.

When appeals for assistance began to come in from the great open spaces they included every agricultural commodity from apples to watermelons, each appellant declaring that his especial industry would sooner or later approach the vanishing point unless aid was extended. The farm board personnel was more or less familiar with most of these commodities, but when the delegate or delegation representing the plumosus growers appeared in the board room there were sidelong glances and eyebrows were raised in inquiry.

What is, or are, plumosus? The farm board members did not know. Meanwhile the delegate or delegation doubtless orated on how the industry would languish to the point of extremis unless the Government came, and came quickly, to its support. One well might imagine the standard bearer of the plumosus growers pouring out his plea, with tears streaming down his cheeks, in something after this fashion:

Gentlemen, we beg of you, don't sit by while the plumosus becomes extinct. What would we do without plumosus? Think of your friends, your family, your little children. What, no plumosus? Think of coming into your homes of a cold, wintry evening and being confronted by your loved ones with the message: "There is not a plumosus in the house and none can be had." Then, gentlemen, it will be too late. . . .

Imagination runs rampant as one envisages the farm board personnel looking, one at another, and wishing for a dictionary, a big dictionary, probably several big dictionaries. Not

until the plumosus delegation had departed did they learn what the plumosus had meant in their lives. From the largest of the dictionaries they discovered that plumosus is a delicate, feathery fern used by florists in the fashioning of bouquets.

Stabilizing Itinerant Textiles

AS A subject of more than mere academic discussion, the present and future status of the textile industry in the South has engaged the attention of economists and experts at the Institute of Public Affairs in Charlottesville, Va. The issue which has been joined between the owners of textile mills on one side and the representatives of labor unions on the other has already been discussed at hearings before the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and as freely in the councils of the American Federation of Labor. Public interest in the matter has been awakened by outbreaks in some of the mill cities of the South where employees have been aroused to a point where protests have been made against what are alleged to be unfair and unjust wage and working conditions.

There has been, in recent years, as is well known, a considerable migration of textile mills from the New England coast cities to the South. This was induced, undoubtedly, by what were regarded as advantageous employment conditions. Labor in the northern mill centers has long been quite generally unionized. In the South, until recently, industrial workers have not combined to demand the right of collective bargaining. It was inevitable, judging from experiences elsewhere, that delegates of the labor unions eventually would carry their campaign into the mill towns of the Carolinas and Virginia, just as they have endeavored to carry it into the unorganized coal fields of the South, and as they eventually will seek to unionize the more or less scattered industries established in former purely agrarian sections of the country.

In the South, it appears, there continues a steadfast opposition on the part of mill owners to the unionizing of their employees. That this opposition has been in a measure effective is due partly to the willingness of those employed to continue to work for wages considerably below those paid for similar service in the North, and partly to the inability of union labor organizers to carry on, without interference, their so-called educational campaign. But conditions as they exist at present are far from stable. Neither side can claim a victory.

Those owners who have yielded to the promise made by organizations which have induced them to establish mills, that they would be protected against demands by union labor, have no one but themselves to blame for the plight in which they now find themselves. No immunity can be guaranteed against the operation of a reasonably sound economic rule. Organized labor learned this simple lesson after years of experience. Employers of labor, wherever they may build their mills, must learn the same lesson.

Barrie's Gift to Thrums

SOMEONE has said that the secret ambition of the nomadic Scot is to go back, if possible, to his "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" and enjoy a little of his own countryside. He might also have revealed another ambition of the Scot—to make some contribution to the land of his origin. Were it otherwise, the Scot would indeed be lacking in gratitude. Barrie is the latest example. He has given to his native town, Kirriemuir, a sports pavilion, which he is to open with due ceremony, and the town, in return, is seeking some suitable way to honor its eminent playwright.

It is in no disparaging sense the assertion is made that, had it not been for Barrie, Kirriemuir might have lost much of its glamour. To his brilliant pen is due its popularity among tourists. Everyone wants to see the one-story dwelling which inspired him to write "The Window in Thrums"; to see his birthplace, unpretentious, but not adorned with flowers; the washhouse, his first theater, across the "stage" of which "wild Indians" stole in single file—for Barrie relished the tales of Fenimore Cooper—and other haunts of his boyhood. He aspired to heights in arts, and even wanted to be a painter, but lost his ambition when he lost his paintbox.

To the outside world the gift of a pavilion will be as nothing to the memories, it is hoped, he will recount of his early days in "Kirrie." His audience, until the last year or two, has been greatly restricted, due to the impossibility of seating those who desired to hear him. But the radio has overcome the difficulty. And his speech is to be radiocast through the United Kingdom. Were the transatlantic radio perfected, it would be a fine service performed to extend the plans for his speech and send it broadcast across the ocean, where he has a public as extensive as in his own homeland.

Editorial Notes

In the absence of watering troughs the S. P. C. A. of Philadelphia has ably solved the problem of providing a refreshing drink for the remaining horses in a way that other cities might well heed. Equipped with several buckets, a "Stop, Water Your Horse," sign, and a wrench for turning on the water at the fire plugs, seventeen men are stationed at various sections of the city during the summer months six days a week from 8 until 5. Last season 116,640 horses were thus enabled to enjoy a cool drink.

John F. Bovard, dean of the school of physical education at University of Oregon, reports that 92 per cent of the male students at that university participated in some form of athletics last year. That is pretty close to carrying out the policy of "athletics for all."

In its effort to abolish extraterritoriality, China should have at least one group of fervent allies—the newspaper headline writers who are supposed to squeeze those nineteen letters into space meant for thirteen.

At a recent teachers' convention in Geneva it was proposed that a \$5,000,000 fund should be raised for peace instruction throughout the world. When it is remembered that one draught costs \$8,000,000, the economy of peace is made forcible.

In Defense of the Poldavians!

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THAT we are still, in spite of immensely improved methods of locomotion, extraordinarily ignorant of one another, is shown by a little joke that was played by Alain Mellet. On his note paper he had printed the heading: "Committee for the Defense of Poldavia." On this note paper he addressed to a number of deputies a stirring appeal in favor of the people of Poldavia, who were, according to this text, still oppressed.

By return post he received a large number of responses. His correspondents offered to speak, to write, to vote in defense of the unfortunate Poldavians.

There is, of course, no such country in Europe as Poldavia. Perhaps the pleasantry was unnecessarily cruel; but at least it demonstrates that Europeans themselves are not always familiar with Europe. How then can they expect far-off nations to have a clear conception of a continent in which there are over thirty countries and an inextricable crisscross of races?

How many of us indeed could recite the names of the capitals of the Baltic States? How many of us could even enumerate the Balkan capitals? During the peace making at Paris, it was considered disgraceful that one of the leading statesmen should ask where and what was Teschen. In view of his position he ought not to have confessed his ignorance, yet probably the majority of those who laughed at him could not have answered his question.

There once called on me in Paris a well-known candidate for one of the highest offices in the world, who informed me that he had been making an investigation and had discovered that, when the plebiscite was held in Alsace, there would be an overwhelming vote in favor of Germany.

When I suggested that he was probably thinking of the Saar, where a plebiscite is indeed, if the Versailles Treaty is fulfilled, to be held, and not of Alsace, which was restored unreservedly to France, he assured me that I was mistaken. I insisted, but he became rather warm. "Have it your own way, Governor," was all that I could say. I found it regrettable that public men are sometimes so ill-informed.

Cutlerberg is, in part, the culprit. We take it for granted that whatever is printed, whether on letter headings or in newspapers, is necessarily true. The responsibility of the printing presses—of journalists and of authors—is considerable and is not always sufficiently realized. Nevertheless, it behooves us, as members of the public, to make ourselves better acquainted with a world that is brought immeasurably nearer to us by the cinema and by the radio, by the airplane and by the motorcar, by the train and by the steamer. Even when we sit at home, time and space are annihilated for us. But it is better still to travel. It is better to see for ourselves, as far as our opportunities serve, the diversity and the unity of this wonderful world.

It is there for us to enjoy; its different cultures, its variegated scenery, its architecture, its painting, its sculpture of all the ages, its music which expresses the universal genius of mankind. There is no education which can compare with the study of history in the places where history was made, and of particular customs in other lands. National habits teach us that our differences are largely conventional, and that fundamentally humanity is the same everywhere.

Especially during the war and the first few years which followed the war, we were persuaded that there were utterly bad and entirely good nations. A little traveling persuades us that every nation has excellent qualities, though doubtless it has also less desirable ones.

It is quite impossible for the cultured man who has seen many peoples to paint them as either black or white. During the war we were bidden to regard Germany as black, and Russia as white. But, when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Tsarist régime, Russia suddenly became black. Germany, on the other hand, is in process of becoming white. France has been alternately white or black, according to

the propagandists—white when we agree with its policy, and black when we disagree. So it is with Bulgaria; I remember how we praised Bulgaria as the virile nation of the Balkans when we expected that country to come in on the allied side, but, when Bulgaria joined the Germans, it became peopled overnight with the Huns of eastern Europe. I have interested myself in public affairs long enough to have seen mass opinion turned both for and against nearly every European nation.

Roland Dorgès, an indefatigable traveler, who makes his record of things seen as interesting as a romance, believes that one should read nothing in advance about the places one visits; one should be free of prejudices and see with one's own eyes. But, although the method has been successfully adopted by him, he is surely wrong in recommending it to others. A certain documentation does not prevent one from observing; on the contrary, it wisely directs one's observations. Yet, it is true that traveling should never be undertaken as a formal duty. If one is not interested in museums at home, there is no good reason why one should force oneself to be interested abroad. If in Czechoslovakia, for example, one prefers the immense Skoda works to the Prague Palace, then by all means visit the Skoda works. Nothing is more useless than enforced admiration; and I am always sorry for personally conducted parties which are obliged to keep strictly to an imposed itinerary—though this kind of travel, too, has its advantages.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in having failed to see the Sistine Chapel at Rome or Notre Dame at Paris. But one should see something, and on the whole it is better to see those things of which the cities themselves are most proud. For they are usually the most characteristic, and help to explain the cities.

The truth is, however, that traveling is for every taste. We should not permit ourselves to enter on a dreary round of sight-seeing that is not to our taste, when there is so much that is to our taste. A French author, Honoré de Montherlant, declares that of all pleasures traveling is the saddest, precisely because we feel ourselves, compelled to make a desperate effort to interest ourselves in matters that are outside our own domain. But nothing really compels us to interest ourselves in matters outside our own domain. We are at liberty to avoid them. Yet, since we have more leisure as a rule when we are traveling, it may well be that we shall discover an interest in matters which are normally indifferent to us. In any case, every new town, every new village, has something to show in which we can take delight.

For to admire and for to see.
For to behold the world so wide—
It never does no good to me.
But I can't drop it if I tried. . . .

Obviously, the singer was wrong; it is good in itself, and must do good, to admire and to see.

Whether systematic or discursive sight-seeing is the better can be determined only by the individual temperament. It is like reading; there are those who find their nourishment in systematic reading, and others in discursive reading. But it is certain that nobody can go abroad without being mentally enriched. One learns to appreciate one's own country in other countries, for, as Kipling says:

What do they know of England who only England know?
and for England one can read France, Germany, Italy, or the United States of America.

Above all, traveling enlarges our horizon; we learn a broader tolerance, we acquire a more sympathetic understanding; and, in our day, when it has become essential to the human race that there should be no more wars, and that peace should be established as a positive institution, and not as a merely negative interlude between wars, it is good that there should be more and more intelligent travelers who will help to dissipate the darkness of ignorance, that still, in spite of steamers, trains, motorcars, and airplanes, is far too prevalent.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Einstein's Poetry

TRYING to assimilate the ins and outs of Professor Einstein's latest theory is by no means the simplest diversion you could select for a quiet evening. . . .

As a result of the new conception, says Einstein's most prominent disciple, we must revise our conception of the electron. The electron has no reality; it is simply a name for a disembodied force.

This most of us can accept—chiefly because we have only the haziest conception of what an electron is supposed to be. But there is even more to it. What applies to the electron, it is said, applies also to everything in the universe. Sun, stars, moon, the earth—everything is unreal. These things only seem to be. They are shadows, nonexistent and without genuine substance. The solid ground under our feet, the blazing sun in the sky overhead, are equally vague and hazy. The entire universe is something between a shadow-shape and a dream.

All this, it is said, is implied in Einstein's new theory. To most of us, probably, the whole thing sounds like sheer nonsense. Yet it is accepted by level-headed scientists; furthermore, it is not particularly new. This is the first time it has been put forward as a scientific theory.

Shakespeare saw eye to eye with Einstein. But he put it more beautifully. In "The Tempest" we find this:

... the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

What is that but the transfiguration of Einstein's higher mathematics into music? Poetry and science, then, to the highest points, meet. The seer and the scientist see the same vision.

And what is that vision, again? Simply this: that the one reality, in a world of moving shadows, is the internal one. Only the soul stands sure. All the rest is merely the stage setting for its earthly incarnation. You, yourself, are more enduring and immortal than sun, stars or earth. They dissolve and vanish without trace. Reality lies within your heart.—Los Angeles Record.

A Comparison and a Contrast

THE retirement of Mr. C. P. Scott from control of the Manchester Guardian, reported in the Egyptian Gazette, is an event of more than national importance. . . . It is difficult for any but journalists to realize the extraordinary position of Mr. Scott's paper. A very large number of newspapermen, if asked which of all the world's daily organs they would most like to edit, would reply, "Either The Christian Science Monitor or the Manchester Guardian." Yet, in point of magnitude as business concerns, both these papers are pigmies among giants.

The Monitor has a circulation of rather more than 130,000 daily; that of the Guardian does not exceed 60,000. In London today there are several newspapers with circulations in excess of 1,000,000, while one is very close to the 2,000,000 mark. Yet the Guardian and the Monitor are vastly more influential than any of these.

The Guardian has an advertising revenue hugely out of proportion to its circulation, judged by the standards of other newspapers, and its advertising rates, similarly tested, are very high. But advertisers know that, in reality, these rates are not high. Despite the flaunting of inflated circulation figures by a large section of the popular British press, the advertiser realizes that, in publicity as in the goods advertised, it is quality which in the end tells most. In other words, it is better to reach one potential buyer who has the money and the taste for the goods than to preach idly to thousands who have neither the means nor the wish to buy.

If the achievement of such papers as the Guardian and the Monitor is something before which the journalist, knowing the technical difficulties which have been faced and overcome, stands lost in praise and wonder, the means by which these journals have won their positions is a subject which the man in the street may profitably study. Both

are absolutely independent. Both refuse to play up crime, pander to vitiated appetites, or feature trivialities. Neither has ever pretended that the question of whether women should wear stockings on tennis courts is of greater importance than a settlement of the reparations problem, or that it is really a matter of the greatest concern that Lady So-and-So is thinking of becoming a mannequin. In other words, every rule of modern popular journalism has been broken.

A great newspaper magnate is alleged once to have told a conference of editors of his chain of syndicated journals that there were only three subjects in which the public were consistently interested. These were, in order of importance, Sex, Crime, and Money. As long as the editors kept their papers full of these topics, all would be well. The recipe has been fully tried, and it would be idle to pretend that the experiment has not been successful. The huge growth in circulation of the newspapers that have been run on these lines is proof that the newspaper proposition that anyone should have the courage, as C. P. Scott has had for fifty-seven years, to run a paper on utterly opposite principles. It is a matter for the most profound gratitude that at the end of that long period his journal, if its circulation is comparatively small, has more influence and real power than any half dozen of the Sex-Crime-Money organs.—The Egyptian Gazette.

Rum's Responsibility for Prohibition

PRESIDENT ANGELL of Yale University, speaking of prohibition in general, says: "I speak as no fanatic, but I do speak as one who remembers vividly the beastliness and moral filth of the old saloon and the festering sore which it represented at the heart of our political and social and economic life." Then he tells us who and what it was that made prohibition absolutely necessary. If the social fabric was to be preserved, we quote: "These conditions we owed to the utterly callous and socially perverted conduct of the liquor interests, to whose vicious practices we are indebted for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act far more than to any fanatical desire to invade personal liberty and the enjoyment of decent pleasures."

To the same effect testifies Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin. He says: "A long and variegated experience with attempts to regulate the liquor traffic showed that it was incapable of being made decent and law-abiding. It would respect no law, heed no warning or protests. Always it was secretly digging under or insolently breaking over any bounds the community set to it. So, not out of a sour resentment of other people's pleasure, but out of bitter experience with an unmitigated social evil grew the sentiment for destroying 'root and branch'."

And this is rum's responsibility for prohibition. Naturally rum hates it, fights it, maligns it, and resorts to every low, unprincipled, and crooked device for hindering its effects until it may be able to overthrow it. And let it not be forgotten that every defeat of prohibition is a victory for the saloon. For the saloon, he it remembered, represents the liquor interest. The drink business could not be carried on without the saloon, by whatever name it might be called.—Adult Leader (Philadelphia).

New Use for Old Blades

WHAT do you do with your old razor blades? Some people use them up for sharpening pencils, but there is a limit to the number of pencil sharpeners one requires. Others simply allow them to accumulate, to the annoyance of their women folk.

But the blades which are a nuisance over here may be valuable in other lands. Some months ago a well-known missionary asked for used razor blades, which could not be disposed of at home, to be sent to him, and collected about 300,000 of them.

These blades are much prized by the African natives among whom this missionary works, and in one fifty-a-side football match recently it was found that they were the popular choice as prizes for the winning team.—Ansiera (London).